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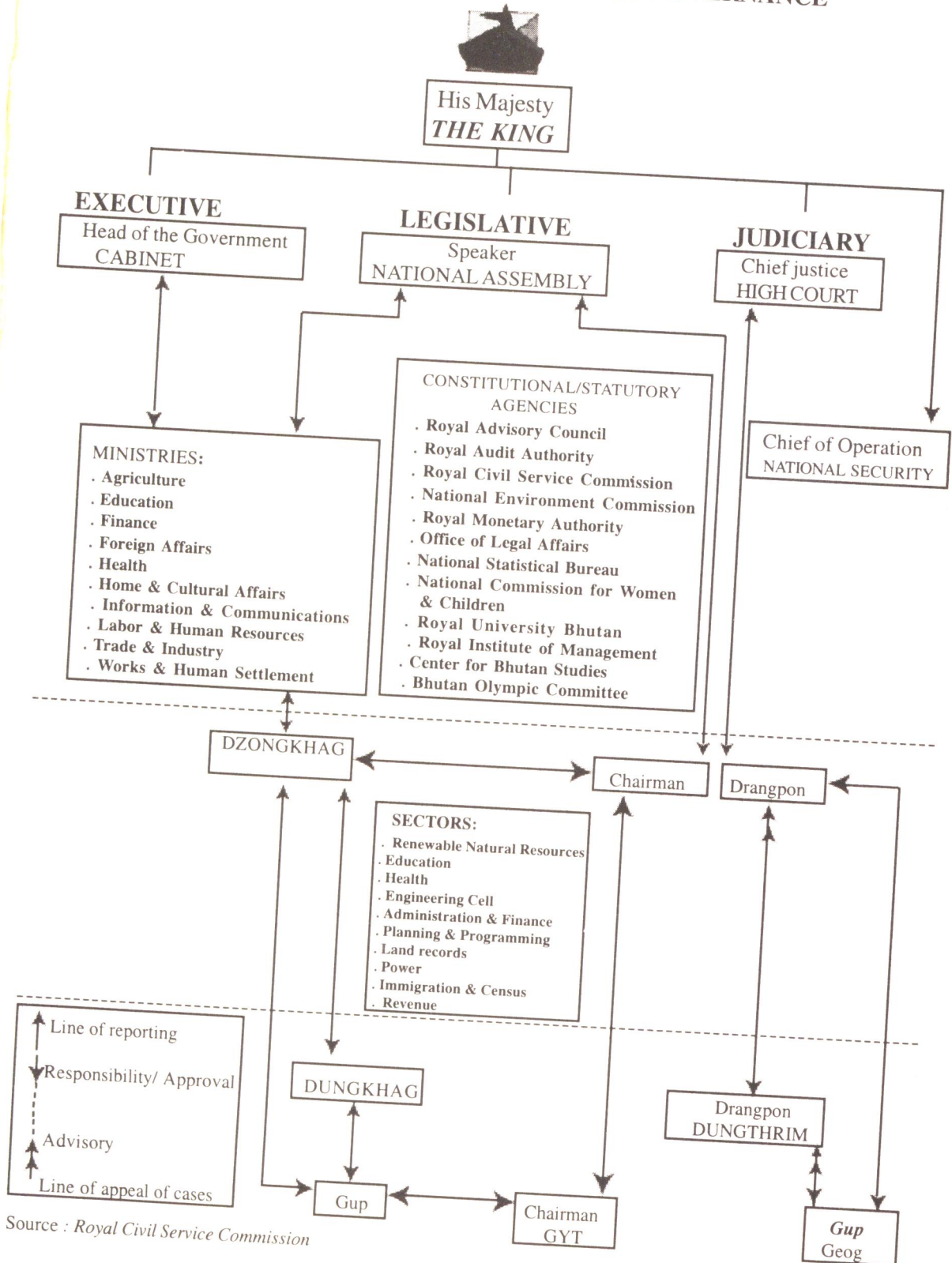
Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan

2004

**National Statistical Bureau
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN**

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Chart 1: THE BHUTANESE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE



Source : Royal Civil Service Commission

PREFACE

Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2004 is the twenty-second in the series of annual statistical publications issued by the National Statistical Bureau, erstwhile the Central Statistical Office, Thimphu.

The purpose of the publication is to provide a summary of the more important statistics of Bhutan. Statistics have been presented under a number of subject headings corresponding to the major areas of statistical interest. For each subject, a short introductory text has been written providing a brief description of the statistics, as how they were obtained and if there were any existing shortcomings. Some of the more interesting features of the statistics have also been highlighted.

In preparing the publication, attempts have been made to assess the quality of each data source and wherever necessary, appropriate tables have been footnoted to highlight any shortcomings in the data.

Every endeavor has been made to ensure that the information given in the publication meets acceptable statistical standards. Though, the necessity has been felt to place strong reliance on existing data collections, it was not always possible for us to undertake the detailed assessment of any data available, as it would have been preferred. This was however, due to the wide range of data sources used and also because of the lack of detailed background information on the data collected. As a result, some shortcomings in the data presented are inevitable, although it has been considered and kept to a minimal. The NSB has always maintained continuous and close contact with all the relevant data providing sectors until the compilation was finalized for publication.

It is our responsibility to upgrade the range and the quality of statistics available on Bhutan. The improvement should be reflected and upgraded in our subsequent annual publications.

National Statistical Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan
Thimphu

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BHUTAN

I. Location and Extent

Bhutan is one of the Asia's smallest nations, and locked between the extensive borders of the two great populous nations of China and India. Only 38,394 square kilometers in extent, the kingdom's longest east-west dimension, stretches around 300 kilometers and measures 170 kilometers at its maximum north-south dimension. Bhutan is situated in the eastern Himalayas and is mostly mountainous and heavily forested. It has 470 kilometers long bordered by Tibet (China's Xizang Autonomous Region) to the north and northwest and 605 kilometers with Indian state of Sikkim to the west, West Bengal to the southwest, Assam to the south and southeast, and Arunachal Pradesh to the east. Indian state of Sikkim, which measures eighty-eight-kilometer-wide territory, separates Bhutan from Nepal, while West Bengal separates Bhutan from Bangladesh by only sixty kilometers. The border with Tibet is traditional following the watershed of the Chumbi Valley in the northwest and the crest of the Himalayas in the north while, the southern border with India was established by treaty with the British in the nineteenth century and basically follows the line made by the Himalayan foothills with the plains.

72.5 percent of the Kingdom is covered with forests; 10 percent with year-round snow and glaciers; nearly 6 percent is permanently cultivated or used for human habitation; another 3 percent was used for shifting cultivation (tsheri), a practice banned by the government; and 5 percent as meadows and pastures. While rest of the land is either barren, rocky areas or scrubland.

II. The Geologic Setting

The Himalayas of Bhutan consist of, from south to north, the Indian shield, the lower Himalayas, the Higher Himalayan Crystallines, and the Tibetan series.

The Indian shield and its cover of sediments are separated from the lower Himalayas by the Main Boundary Thrust (MBT), which is the active thrust fault along which the rocks are being pushed up and over the Indian shield by the collision of India with Asia. The Main Central Thrust (MCT) separates the lower Himalayas from the Higher Himalayan Crystallines (HHC). This Thrust, now "dead" is the surface along which substantial displacement took place about 20 Ma ago, leading to initial thickening of the continental crust. It can be thought of as an ancient equivalent of the MBT. Above the MCT is the Kakhtang thrust, discovered by Lincoln Hollister and the 1996 expedition to Bhutan and named for the army base through which it passes; it appears to be later than the MCT and brings to the surface deep portions of the crust, which may represent deeper section of the HHC. The HHC are separated from the Tibetan series by the South Tibetan Detachment System (STD). The STD is a series of normal faults, all giving a sense of movement of the Tibetan series down to the north relative to the HHC.

The HHC appears to have been expelled out to the south in two pulses: one with the HHC carried south over the lesser Himalayas along the MCT, and the second producing a doubling of the HHC by further thrusting south along the Kakhtang thrust.

Most of the recent uplift of the Himalayas has occurred by thrusting along the MBT; movements associated with this fault causes the earthquakes occasionally felt in the Trashigang district. The uplift across the MBT set the stage for the erosion, which exhumed the deep portions of the HHC and its bounding structures, the MCT and the STD.

The MCT is slightly warped plane dipping northwards and separating the cover rocks of the underlying Indian shield from the highly deformed and thermally altered (metamorphosed) overlying wedge of the HHC. The plane intersects the rough topographic surface of the Himalayas, forming a line of intersection that can be followed across the ground surface. This line of intersection crosses the road several times near Barshong, crosses at the pass between Kanglung

and Barshong, goes below the road from Kanglung to Trashigang and crosses the Gamrich about 2km below Rolong. From there it goes along the east side of the Kurichu valley until it crosses the river, about 10 km below Lhuntse; from there it crosses back along the west side of the Kurichu valley and recrosses the road between Monggar and Sengor. It continues northwesterly through Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal, Ladakh, Kashmir and into Pakistan. To the east it continues through the Northern Frontier of India.

III. Relief and Surface features

Bhutan is one of the most rugged mountain terrains in the world: it has elevations ranging from 160 meters to more than 7,000 meters above sea level. Bhutan's highest peak, at 7,554 meters above sea level, is north-central Kulha Gangri, close to the border with China; the second highest peak, Jhomo Lhari, overlooking the Chumbi Valley to the west, is 7,314 meters above sea level; nineteen other peaks exceed 7,000 meters.

In the north, the snowcapped Great Himalayan Range reaches heights of over 7,500 meters above sea level and extends along the Bhutan-China border. The northern region consists of an arc of glaciated mountain peaks with an arctic climate at the highest elevations. Watered by snow-fed rivers, alpine valleys in this region provide pasturage for livestock tended by a sparse population practicing transhumance.

The Inner Himalayas are southward spurs of the Great Himalayan Range. The Black Mountains in central Bhutan, form a watershed between two major river systems, the Mo Chhu and the Drangme Chhu. Peaks in the Black Mountains range between 1,500 meters and 2,700 meters above sea level, and the fast-flowing rivers have carved out spectacular gorges in the low mountain areas. The woodlands of the central region provide most of Bhutan's valuable forest production. Eastern Bhutan is divided by yet another southward spur. Western Bhutan has fertile, cultivated valleys and terraced river basins.

In the south, the Southern Hills, or Siwalik Hills, the foothills of the Himalayas, are covered with dense deciduous forest, alluvial lowland river valleys, and mountains that reach to around 1,500 meters above sea level. The foothills descend into the subtropical Plain.

IV. Climate and Vegetation

The country can be divided into three distinct climatic zones corresponding to the three main geographical divisions. Bhutan's climate is as varied as its altitudes and, like most of Asia, it is affected by the monsoons. Western Bhutan is particularly affected by monsoons that bring between 60 and 90 percent of the region's rainfall. The climate is humid and subtropical in the southern plains and foothills, temperate in the inner Himalayan valleys of the southern and central regions, and cold in the north, with year-round snow on the main Himalayan summits.

Temperatures vary according to elevation. Temperatures in Thimphu, located at 2,200 meters above sea level in west-central Bhutan, range from approximately 15° C to 26° C during the monsoon season of June through September but drop to between about -4° C and 16° C in January. Most of the central portion of the country experiences a cool, temperate climate year-round. In the south, a hot, humid climate helps maintain a fairly even temperature range between 15° C and 30° C year-round, although temperatures sometimes reach beyond 35° C in the valleys during the summer.

Annual precipitation ranges widely in various parts of the country. In the severe climate of the north, there is only about forty millimeters of annual precipitation—primarily snow. In the temperate central regions, a yearly average of around 1,000 millimeters is more common, and 7,800 millimeters per year has been registered at some locations in the humid, subtropical south, ensuring the thick tropical forest. Thimphu experiences dry winter months (December through February) and almost no precipitation until March, when rainfall averages 20 millimeters.

a month and increases steadily thereafter to a high of 220 millimeters in August for a total annual rainfall of nearly 650 millimeters.

Bhutan's generally dry spring starts in early March and lasts until mid-April. Summer weather commences in mid-April with occasional showers and continues through the early monsoon rains of late June. The summer monsoon lasts from late June through late September with heavy rains from the southwest. The monsoon weather, blocked from its northward progress by the Himalayas, brings heavy rains, high humidity, flash floods and landslides, and numerous misty, overcast days. Autumn, from late September or early October to late November, follows the rainy season. It is characterized by bright, sunny days and some early snowfalls at higher elevations. From late November until March, winter sets in, with frost throughout much of the country and snowfall common above elevations of 3,000 meters. The winter northeast monsoon brings gale-force winds down through high mountain passes.

There is a pronounced difference in the vegetation cover in three different zones of the country and it is mostly due to the prevalence of varied climatic conditions across the kingdom. The southern foothills are mostly covered by the dense and thick deciduous trees while the inner regions are dotted by an infinite variety of plants, flowers and trees including birch, pine, chestnut, oak, apples, peaches and plums are also grown in the fertile valleys. The northern part with the tundra type of climate allows the growth of coniferous trees and other alpine growths like magnolia, rhododendrons, birch, fir, spruce etc... The vegetation is overall expression of various ecological factors, and it is one of the basic analytical tools for developing and understanding the mountain environment.

V. Drainage Pattern

Fed by fresh snow each winter and slow melting in the summer, the glaciers bring millions of liters of fresh water to Bhutan and downriver areas each year. Bhutan has four major river systems: the Drangme Chhu; the Puna Tsang Chhu; the Wang Chhu; and the Amo Chhu. Each flows swiftly out of the Himalayas, southerly through the Duars to join the Brahmaputra River in India. The largest river system, the Drangme Chhu, flows southwesterly from India's state of Arunachal Pradesh and has three major tributaries: the Drangme Chhu, Mande Chhu, and Chamkhar Chhu. These rivers form the Drangme Chhu basin. In the Duars, where eight tributaries join, the Drangme Chhu is called the Manas Chhu. The 320-kilometer-long Puna Tsang Chhu rises in northwestern Bhutan as the Mo Chhu and Pho Chhu, which are fed by the snows and glaciers from the Great Himalayan Range. They flow southerly to Punakha, where they join to form the Puna Tsang Chhu, which flows southerly into India's state of West Bengal. The Wang Chhu which is 370 kilometers flows southeasterly through west-central Bhutan, drains the Ha, Paro, and Thimphu valleys, and continues through the foothills, before it finally drains into West Bengal. The smallest river system, the Torsa Chhu, known as the Amo Chhu in its northern reaches, flows swiftly through western Bhutan before broadening near Phuntsholing and then flowing into India. Glaciers in northern Bhutan, which cover about 10 percent of the total surface area, are an important renewable source of water for Bhutan's rivers.

VI. Government

On 17 December 1907, the civil and monastic representatives unanimously crowned Ugyen Wangchuck as the first hereditary monarch of Bhutan. It was as a result of the influence of the strength and the farsightedness of Ugyen Wangchuck that for the first time Bhutan was united under a central authority, which provided the country with stability and opportunity for development. In 1926 his son Jigme Wangchuck, who ruled until his death in 1952, succeeded Ugyen Wangchuck. The third Druk Gyalpo, Jigme Dorji Wangchuck began a campaign of modernization and expansion of Bhutan's government and society based on the accomplishments of his two predecessors in uniting the country under a strong central authority. Hence, the National Assembly consisting of representatives of the people, the Monastic order and civil administration was reestablished in 1953. The present Druk Gyalpo, His Majesty King Jigme Singye Wangchuck acceded to the throne in 1972. His Majesty the king is the head of state. The head of government is nominated from among the Cabinet Ministers. There has been

steady decentralization of decision-making and institute building since His Majesty the King was enthroned. The most momentous change in the structure of the government came in 1990 after the devolution of the executive power by His Majesty the King to the Council of Ministers. The change set off a process of adaptation in the relationship between the various branches of the government, as shown in **chart 1** it reflects the logical delineation in the separation of powers along with the establishment of elected Council of Ministers with full executive power. It shows the apparatus of all the important aspects of the Bhutanese system of governance like the executive, legislative and judiciary going down from the central to the district levels.

Under the unity and farsighted leadership provided by His Majesty the King, the nation will be governed primarily through the Cabinet. The Cabinet Ministers are the heads of ministries, who will oversee that policies are formulated and programmes are carried out. The autonomous bodies have interactions primarily with the ministers, and this is denoted as such in the organogram.

VII. The National Assembly

The Tshogdu (The National Assembly) consists of 154 members; 106 are the elected representatives of the people, 10 are from the Dratshang (Clergy) and 35 are nominated representatives of the Government. The National Assembly as the legislative body is an independent institute, which elects Cabinet Ministers, approves annual budget and legislative acts governing the country, and discusses national issues. The people's representatives are directly elected by the people of their respective constituencies through secret ballot. While the clergy representatives are elected by the Zhung Dratshang (Central Monastic Body) and the concerned Rabdeys (District Monastic Bodies). From among the senior civil servants, His Majesty the King nominates the representatives of the government. All the members serve for a term of three years. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are elected by the National Assembly from among its members. The National Assembly used to meet once a year. Starting from 2005, it will meet twice a year with shorter durations. The assembly enacts legislation and advises the government on all matters of national importance. Decisions are passed by a simple majority. A secret ballot is taken on all matters of national importance. Any Bhutanese over 25 years of age can be a candidate for membership.

VIII. The Royal Advisory Council

The Lodey Tshogdey (The Royal Advisory Council) was formally established in 1965 to advise the King and government ministers and to supervise the implementation of programs and policies laid down by the National Assembly. The Royal Advisory Council will continue to be consultative and advisory body. The Royal Advisory Council, as stipulated in its charter, will ensure the observance of the decisions made during the National Assembly and the Cabinet meetings. Therefore, it will have links with both the Cabinet and the National Assembly. It consists of nine members. There are six representatives of the public (Meese Thuepoens) who serve for a term of three years. They are elected by the National Assembly through secret ballot from among the representatives of the Dzongkhags. Each Dzongkha (district) deputed one representative who is elected through secret ballot from among the public. Two members represent the Monastic Body, one each from the Central Monastic Body and the Rabdeys who serve a term of one year. The chairman (Zhung Kalyon) is nominated by the king.

IX. The Monastic Body

The Monastic Body comprises the Central Monastic Body and the Rabdeys (District Monastic Bodies). The current strength of the Monastic Body is about 5,000 registered gelongas (monks) and is financed by an annual subsidy from the Royal Government. Punakha and Thimphu Dratshang having strength of 1,600 constitute the Central Monastic Body. The Monastic Body is the sole arbiter on religious matters. The Je Khempo who is chosen from among high-ranking gelongas is the head of the Body. He is assisted by four high-ranking Lopens of the Central Monastic Body.

X. Local Government

Local administration has been strengthened to meet the requirements of decentralized administration and development. There are twenty dzongkhags or districts each under the charge of a dzongkhag administrator or dzongda responsible for civil administration and development activities. Each dzongda is assisted by a dzongrab who is responsible for planning and development and civil administration. The larger dzongkhags are sub-divided into dzongkhags headed by a dungpa. A Group of villages, from a gewog, the lowest administrative unit each gewog has a headman called the gup (in the north) or mandal (in the south). In each dzongkhag the dzongda is assisted in his development function by the Dzongkhag Yargye Tshogchung (District Development Committee), which consists of people's representatives and government officials.

XI. The Judiciary

Bhutan's Legal Code is based on that laid down by Ngawang Namgyal, the first Shabdrung who arrived Bhutan in 1616. Traditional Buddhist precepts are significantly maintained in the legal processes. The High Court consists of eight judges. There is a court in each Dzongkhag headed by a Drangpoen and assisted by Ramjams but minor disputes are settled by village gups. As the final arbiter of law, the judiciary has been independent from other branches of the government since its inception.

GENERAL INFORMATION

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN THE YEARBOOK

- n.a Stands for "not available" or "not applicable".
 .. Stands for "nil" or "rounded to zero".
 * Stands for "sampling error" too high for accurate estimation or estimates less than one percent.
 () Stands for negative numbers.
 CY Stands for calendar year, period from January to December.
 FY Stands for fiscal year, period from April to March up to 1985/86 and from July to June since 1986/87 unless otherwise specified.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In some cases, minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals because of rounding.
2. Dzongkhags given in some tables differ from those given in Annex I. This is because of changes following the creation of new Dzongkhags.
3. Names of Ministries/agencies both in tables and footnotes may differ. This is also because of changes following the creation of new Ministries/agencies.
4. Totals of items may not add up slightly due to rounding.
5. Mostly singular term is used to represent plural term, example: agency for agencies.

SOME UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Numbering (UK)

Hundred	= 10 ²
Thousand	= 10 ³
Million	= 10 ⁶
Billion	= 10 ¹²
Trillion	= 10 ¹⁸

A. Length Measurement

1. Metric equivalents

10 mm	= 1 cm	Abbreviations	
10 cm	= 1 dm	mm	= millimeter
10 dm	= 1 m	cm	= centimeter
10 m	= 1 dkm	m	= meter
10 dkm	= 1 hm	m	= decimeter
10 hm	= 1 km	hm	= hectometer

2. British units

12 inches	= 1 foot
3 feet	= 1 yard
5.5 yards	= 1 rod, pole
4 poles	= 1 chain
10 chains	= 1 furlong
8 furlongs	= 1 mile

3. Conversion from British to metric units (lengths)

1 inch	= 2.539998 cm	1 m = 39.370113 inches
1 foot	= 0.3047997 m	1 m = 3.280843 feet
1 yard	= 0.9143992 m	1 m = 1.093614 yard
1 mile	= 1.609343 km	1 k = 0.6213717 miles
1 nautical mile	= 1.853182 km	

B. Area measurements

1. British units

144 square inches	= 1 square foot
9 square feet	= 1 square yard
30 1/4 yards	= 1 square rod, pole
40 square rod	= 1 rood
4 roods	= 1 acre
640 acres	= 1 square miles

2. Metric units

100 square mm	= 1 square cm
100 square cm	= 1 square dm
100 square dm	= 1 square m
100 square m	= 1 are
100 square areas	= 1 hectare
100 hectares	= 1 square km

3. Conversion from British to Metric units (Area)

1 square yard	= 0.836 square m
1 square feet	= 0.093 square m
1 square inch	= 6.452 square cm
1 square m	= 1.196 square yard
1 square m	= 10.764
1 square cm	= 0.155 square inch
1 square mile	= 2.590 square km
1 square km	= 0.386 square mile

C. Weight measurements

1. British units

16 dram	= 1 ounce
16 ounces	= 1 pound
28 pounds	= 1 cwt
20 cwt	= 1 ton
14 pounds	= 1 stone

2. Metric units

10 mg	= 1 cg
10 cg	= 1 dg
10 dg	= 1 g
10 g	= 1 dkg
10 dkg	= 1 hg
10 hg	= 1 kg
100 kg	= 1 quintal
200 mg	= 1 carat

3. Conversion from British to metric units

1 grain	= 0.0648 g
1 ounce	= 31.103 g
1 g	= 15.432 grains
1 pound	= 0.373 kg
1 tone	= 1.016 metric tones

D. Conversion of air temperatures

1. Degree Celsius to degree Fahrenheit.
 $(9 \times T)/5 + 32$, where T is temperature in degree Celsius.
2. Fahrenheit to degree Celsius.
 $5 \times (T - 32)/9$, where T is temperature in Fahrenheit.

KEY FACTS ABOUT BHUTAN

Land area	38,394 sq. km.
Forest cover	72.5%
Population, 2004 (estimate)	752,700
Average Household size, 2000	5.5
National Language	Dzongkha
National Currency	Ngultrum (Nu.)
Hospitals, 2003	29
Doctors, 2003	140
Civil servants, June 2004	15,649
Schools, Institutes & NFE centers, 2004	902
Teachers (including in institutes & NFE), 2004	5,216
Students (including in institutes & NFE), 2004	155,235
Labour Force Participation rate, 2004	54.4%
Unemployment rate, 2004	2.5%
Telephone connections, 2004	30,285
Postal infrastructure, 2004	110
Total road length, 2004	4,152.9 km
Registered vehicles, 2004	26,740
Electricity generation, 2004	2,492.3 Mn KWh
Electricity exports, 2004	2,272.9 Mn KWh
Tourist arrivals, 2003	6,261
Revenue earned from tourism, 2003	8.32 Mn US \$
Total establishments, June 2003	14,310
Balance of trade, 2003	- 7,980.3 Mn Nu.
Exchange rate, Nu. Per US \$, 2003/04	45.4
Gross international money reserves, 2003/04	383.1 Mn US \$
Total Ninth Plan budgetary outlay (2002-07)	70,000 Mn Nu.
Percapita GDP, 2003	834 US \$
Average inflation rate, 2004	4.43 %
Purchasing Power of Nu., 2004 (base year =2003)	0.96 Nu.

CHAPTER 1 : POPULATION



The main source of statistics on population is the population census. In most of the countries population censuses are undertaken on a five or ten yearly basis aimed to provide a full count of the population according to a range of characteristics such as demography, health, education and other social aspects. Censuses are useful not only because they provide a range of current population data but are also used as a benchmark for making population estimates in non-census years and for population projections. Population censuses were undertaken in

Bhutan in 1969 and 1980. The population figures for those early years were large because of the large influx of migrants from neighboring countries, particularly labor migrants at the instance of construction coinciding with the large-scale development work on infrastructure expansion. With the development emphasis changing to human resource development the large migrants moved out and in 1996 the total population was found to be around 600,000. The next round of Census is scheduled for 2005 and preparations are underway. The Census will be carried out based on the international standards.

The second major element of population statistics relates to the demographic characteristics of the population. The most common source of information on demography is the vital registration system (which usually covers the registration of births and deaths and sometimes marriages and divorces). In Bhutan, the vital registration system does not currently provide the full coverage of births and deaths and it has been necessary to undertake special sample surveys, (the first one in 1984, and second one in 1994 and 2000) to obtain important demographic information. Statistics presented in this chapter includes estimates of current population together with data from 1984 on demographic survey and 1994 and 2000 National Health Surveys. These special surveys carried out at certain intervals provide the changes that are occurring in the population and its indicators. The population data presented in this chapter is an estimated population using the annual growth rates resulting from the National Health Surveys. The interpretations of demographic indicators are as follows:

Crude birth rate: Number of live births in a year per thousand populations.

General fertility rate: Number of live births in a year per thousand women in the childbearing age (15 to 49).

Total fertility rate: Average number of daughters born by women during their reproductive span of life.

Gross reproductive rate: Measures the extent to which a cohort of newly born girls will replace their mothers under pre-determined schedules of fertility and mortality.

Crude death rate: Number of deaths in a year per thousand populations.

Infant mortality rate: Number of deaths during first year of life per thousand live births.

Maternal mortality ratio: The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per thousand live births.

Rate of natural Increase: the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

Dependency ratio: Measures the number of dependents as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64. Child dependency refers to children aged 0 to 14 years, while old age dependency refers to persons aged 65 and over.

Index of aging: It is the number of person's aged 65 and over as a percentage of the number of persons aged 0 to 14.

TABLE 1.1
POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE AND SEX, BHUTAN, 2004

Age group	Person			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0-4	58,280	58,010	116,290	7.7	7.7	15.5
5-9	54,130	54,890	109,020	7.2	7.3	14.5
10-14	46,190	45,010	91,200	6.1	6.0	12.1
15-19	34,330	33,350	67,680	4.6	4.4	9.0
20-24	29,690	30,070	59,760	3.9	4.0	7.9
25-29	25,660	25,630	51,290	3.4	3.4	6.8
30-34	23,230	22,800	46,030	3.1	3.0	6.1
35-39	21,790	20,380	42,170	2.9	2.7	5.6
40-44	18,320	17,220	35,540	2.4	2.3	4.7
45-49	14,830	13,750	28,580	2.0	1.8	3.8
50-54	13,950	13,150	27,100	1.9	1.7	3.6
55-59	12,390	11,590	23,980	1.6	1.5	3.2
60-64	11,370	10,660	22,030	1.5	1.4	2.9
65-69	6,540	6,740	13,280	0.9	0.9	1.8
70-74	4,520	4,510	9,030	0.6	0.6	1.2
75+	4,870	4,850	9,720	0.6	0.6	1.3
All ages	380,090	372,610	752,700	50.5	49.5	100.0

Note:
Estimates based on population rate 2.5% derived from the 2000 National Health Survey.

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

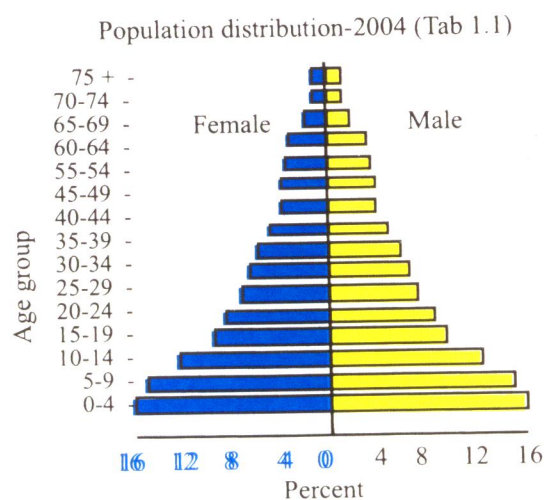


TABLE 1.2
POPULATION ESTIMATES BY YEAR AND SEX, BHUTAN, 1994 TO 2004

Year	Female	Male	Total
1994	276,361	287,639	564,000
1995	285,181	296,819	582,000
1996	297,030	302,970	600,000
1997	312,341	306,216	618,557
1998	315,732	322,045	637,777
1999	325,519	332,031	657,550
2000	335,610	342,324	677,934
2001	346,014	352,936	698,950
2002	354,665	361,759	716,424
2003	363,535	370,805	734,340
2004	372,610	380,090	752,700

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 1.3
SUMMARY OF POPULATION INDICATORS, BHUTAN, 1998 TO 2003

Population Indicators	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102	102
Age Composition (%)	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1
0 - 14	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1
15 - 49	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0
50 - 59	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
60 +	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Median age(years)	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Dependency Ratio						
Child dependency	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3
Old age dependency	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total dependency	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.2
Index of aging	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.1
SUMMARY OF THE HEALTH FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL, BHUTAN, 2002 TO 2003

Facility	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of hospitals	29	29	29	29
Number of basic health units	160	168	166	172
Number of dispensaries/outreach clinic	n.a	461	455	440
Number of indigenous hospitals	1	1	1	1
Number of indigenous dispensaries	18	19	19	19
Number of doctors	109	114	122	140
Persons per doctor	6,220	7,476	5,872	5,245
Number of hospital beds	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,093
Persons per hospital bed	663	683	700	672
Doctors per 10,000 persons	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9
Hospital bed per 10,000 persons	15	15	14	15
Population covered by health care (%)	90	90	90	90
Population access to safe drinking water (%)	78	68	n.a	71
Women attended by trained personnel during child birth (%)	24	n.a	24	47

Note:

Includes doctors in administrative services, non-nationals and expatriates.
Source: Information Section, Department of Health, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.2
TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN DZONGKHAGS, BHUTAN, 2003

Dzongkhag			(Number)
	Hospital	Basic health unit	Outreach clinic
Bumthang	1	2	4
Chukha	3	8	42
Dagana	0	7	12
Gasa	0	4	8
Haa	1	4	12
Lhuntse	1	11	33
Monggar	1	19	35
Paro	1	3	24
Pema Gyetshel	1	4	24
Punakha	1	5	7
Samtse	3	12	8
Samdrup Jongkhar	3	13	28
Sarpang	2	12	12
Thimphu	4	6	23
Trashigang	3	20	60
Trashigang Yangtse	1	6	22
Trongsa	1	6	23
Tsirang	1	6	5
Wangdue Phodrang	1	10	25
Zhemgang	1	13	33
Bhutan	29	172	440

Note:

BHU's figure excludes those centres which are not functioning.
Source: Information Section, Department of Health, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.3
HEALTH PERSONNEL BY CATEGORY, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2003

Health personnel	(Number)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Doctor	109	114	122	140
District Health Supervisory Officer(DHSO)	n.a	23	27	24
Health Assistant	148	163	173	144
Basic health worker	178	176	175	172
Sister and nurse	443	569	500	501
B.Sc Nurse	n.a	n.a	5	8
General Nurse Midwife/Staff Nurse(GNM)	n.a	n.a	174	173
Auxiliary Nurse Midwife(ANM)	n.a	n.a	145	144
Assistant Nurse	n.a	n.a	176	176
Other technician	244	259	252	29
Indigenous physician	31	31	32	29
Indigenous compounder/Menpa	17	23	23	26
Malaria worker	n.a	59	66	47
Village Health worker (VHW)	1327	n.a	n.a	1,097

Source: Information Section, Department of Health, MoH, Thimphu

TABLE 2.4
MORBIDITY CASES REPORTED FROM BASIC HEALTH UNITS, BHUTAN, 2003

Disease Name/Infection	Under 5 years		5 years & Older		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cholera	6	7	4	1	18
Typhoid	40	31	203	220	494
Diarrhoea	5,794	5,554	12,761	11,629	35,738
Dysentery	2,771	2,838	6,817	6,113	18,539
Tetanus	2	1	8	7	18
Diphtheria	4	6	9	4	23
Pertussis	0	1	3	5	9
Early Syphilis	0	0	42	20	62
Sexually Transmitted Disease, excluding HIV/AIDS	6	4	561	478	1,049
Polio	0	0	0	1	1
Rabies	0	0	7	5	12
Viral, Protozoal & Helminthic disease					
Measels	0	1	2	1	4
Viral Hepatitis	21	13	82	83	199
Plasmodium falciparum malaria	12	14	281	212	519
Other malaria	25	34	340	272	671
Intestinal Worms	2,009	2,163	5,580	6,499	16,251
Scabies	540	665	2,237	1,849	5,291
Other Infections (excluding ear, brain, STI)	382	424	1,539	2,012	4,357
Blood diseases					
Nutritional Anaemia	101	128	1,251	3,391	4,871
Blood & Immune Disorders	23	19	74	196	312
Endocrine, Metabolic & Nutritional					
Malnutrition (exclude child clinic attendance)	145	180	203	280	808
Mental disorders					
Other Mental Disorders	15	17	182	170	384
Meningitis/Encephalitis	0	3	11	14	28
Other Nervous including Peripheral Disorders	96	111	2,122	3,001	5,330
Eye & Ear Diseases					
Conjunctivities	2,043	2,184	11,907	14,087	30,221
Disorders	559	616	3,886	5,053	10,114
Otitis Media	1,479	1,475	3,107	3,182	9,243
Other Ear Disorders	553	642	1,705	1,911	4,811
Disease of Circulatory System					
Hypertension	0	0	1,951	2,519	4,470
Other Circulatory Diseases	27	9	419	496	951

Contd...

TABLE 2.4[Contd...]
MORBIDITY CASES REPORTED FROM BASIC HEALTH UNITS, BHUTAN, 2003

Disease Name/Infection	Under 5 years		5 years & Older		Total Retained
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Placenta	0	0	0	138	138
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	20	20
Other complications of pregnancy	0	0	0	184	184
Perinatal Conditions					
Low Birth Weight	24	30	0	0	54
Foetal Death & Stillbirth	11	13	0	0	24
Noenatal Death	6	6	0	0	12
Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	1	7	0	0	8
Malformations					
Malformations	1	1	7	6	15
Injuries & Trauma					
Burns & Corrosions	284	289	503	372	1,448
Injuries & Poisoning	683	711	6,662	2,965	11,021
Transport Accidents	26	50	314	196	586
Bites & Stings	275	308	1,451	1,095	3,129
Other External cause of Injury	389	438	3,818	2,244	6,889
Work related injuries	132	130	3,537	1,623	5,422
Complications of Health Care	160	110	885	1,015	2,170
ANC, Immunisation & Other counselling	1,540	1,814	7,141	14,169	24,664
Total	43,689	46,000	198,082	225,290	513,061

Source: Information Section / Annual Health Bulletin 2003, Ministry of Health, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.5
HOSPITAL MORBIDITY CASES REPORTED, BHUTAN, 2003

Disease Name/Infection	Under 5 years		5 years & older		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cholera	0	0	1	0	1
Typhoid	20	15	272	280	587
Diarrhoea	6,121	5,553	12,148	8,993	32,815
Dysentery	2,606	2,518	6,288	4,349	15,761
Tuberculosis+	4	3	71	59	137
Tetanus	0	0	0	1	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Pertussis	0	0	0	0	0
Early Syphilis	0	0	10	6	16
Sexually Transmitted Disease, excluding HIV/AIDS	5	3	667	537	1,212
Polio	0	0	3	1	4
Rabies	4	3	10	5	22
Viral, Protozoal & Helminthic disease					
Measels	7	2	9	5	23
Viral Hepatitis	62	43	215	153	473
Plasmodium falciparum malaria	67	64	501	336	968
Other malaria	82	74	790	630	1,576
Intestinal Worms	1,101	1,123	2,824	2,207	7,255
Scabies	400	521	1,899	1,360	4,180
Other Infections (excluding ear, brain, STI)	436	489	2,159	1,617	4,701
Neoplasm					
Cervical Cancer	0	0	0	0	0
Other Cancers	0	0	0	0	0
Neoplasm (benign + CIS)	0	0	0	0	0

Contd.....

TABLE 2.5[Contd...]
HOSPITAL MORBIDITY CASES REPORTED, BHUTAN, 2003

Disease Name/Infection	Under 5 years		5 years & older		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Blood diseases					
Nutritional Anaemia	54	78	1,171	2,783	4,086
Blood & Immune Disorders	4	6	53	74	137
Endocrine, Metabolic & Nutritional					
Diabetes	0	5	197	118	320
Malnutrition (exclude child clinic attendance)	62	91	238	156	547
Other Nutritional & Metabolic Disorders	249	248	914	956	2,367
Mental Disorders					
Psychosis	0	0	62	48	110
Depression	0	0	91	131	222
Anxiety	0	0	76	99	175
Other Mental Disorders	1	0	105	78	184
Disease of Nervous system					
Meningitis/Encephalitis	1	0	25	29	55
Epilepsy	4	15	326	235	580
Other Nervous including Peripheral Disorders	30	63	502	433	1,028
Eye & Ear Diseases					
Conjunctivities	2,590	2,179	10,855	8,322	23,946
Cataract	6	11	235	168	420
Other Eye Disorders	489	647	5,628	5,017	11,781
Otitis Media	1,367	1,452	3,790	3,171	9,780
Other Ear Disorders	406	509	2,076	1,745	4,736
Diseases of Circulatory System					
Rheumatic Heart Diseases	7	12	301	361	681
Hypertension	0	0	3,464	4,066	7,530

Contd...

TABLE 2.5[Contd...]
HOSPITAL MORBIDITY CASES REPORTED, BHUTAN, 2003

Disease Name/Infection	Under 5 years		5 years & older		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Ischaemic Heart Diseases	0	0	62	54	116
Cerebro-vascular Diseases	0	0	34	22	56
Other Circulatory Diseases	34	33	464	407	938
Respiratory diseases					
Common Cold	14,878	14,980	47,829	43,125	120,812
Acute Pharyngitis/Tonsillitis	977	1,021	5,572	5,382	12,952
Pneumonia	1,834	1,764	1,007	914	5,519
Other Respiratory & Nose Diseases	2,216	2,193	8,618	8,566	21,593
Disease of the Digestive system					
Dental Caries	551	650	8,943	8,526	18,670
Diseases of Teeth & Gums	493	585	4,550	3,908	9,536
Peptic Ulcer Syndrome	241	392	12,842	14,686	28,161
Acute Appendicitis	0	0	41	27	68
Alcohol Liver Diseases		0	129	99	228
Gall Bladder Diseases	0	9	220	281	517
Other Diseases of the Digestive system	750	770	6,179	6,156	13,855
Skin Diseases					
Skin Infections	4,711	4,913	18,759	13,463	41,846
Other Disorders of Skin & Subcutaneous	1,653	1,717	7,841	6,180	17,391
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal system & Congenital deformities					
Arthritis & Arthrosis	3	23	1,482	1,212	2,720
Other Musculo-skeletal disorders	621	631	11,253	8,358	20,863
Genito-Urinary Diseases					
Cystitis	7	20	460	901	1,388
Infection of Breasts, including Puerperium	0	0	0	186	186

Contd.....

TABLE 2.5[Contd...]
HOSPITAL MORBIDITY CASES REPORTED, BHUTAN, 2003

Disease Name/Infection	Under 5 years		5 years & older		Total Male Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Other Disease of the Breast	2	5	11	741	759
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	0	0	0	930	930
Menstrual Disturbances	0	0	0	1,314	1,314
Other Kidney, UT/Genital Disorders	36	153	2,435	4,656	7,380
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium					
Abortions	0	0	0	74	74
Pregnancy Included Hypertension	0	0	0	32	32
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage & Placenta Previa	0	0	0	9	9
Malpresentation	0	0	0	18	18
Prolonged Labour	0	0	0	26	26
Obstructed Labour	0	0	0	20	20
Post Partum Haemorrhage	0	0	0	21	21
Retained Placenta	0	0	0	31	31
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	7	7
Other complications of pregnancy	0	0	0	75	75
Perinatal Conditions					
Low Birth Weight	15	6	0	0	21
Foetal Death & Stillbirth	6	5	0	0	11
Noenatal Death	0	0	0	0	0
Conditions originating in the Perinatal Period	0	3	0	0	3
Malformations					
Malformations	0	1	0	1	2
Injuries & Trauma					
Burns & Corrosions	215	180	558	376	1,329

Contd.....

TABLE 2.5[Contd...]
HOSPITAL MORBIDITY CASES REPORTED, BHUTAN, 2003

Disease Name/Infection	Under 5 years		5 years & older		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Injuries & Poisoning	623	548	5,832	2,503	9,506
Transport Accidents	47	41	494	174	756
Bites & Stings	241	192	1,304	882	2,619
Other External cause of Injury	255	235	3,910	1,644	6,044
Work related injuries	104	118	2,232	908	3,362
Complications of Health Care	91	66	947	1,019	2,123
ANC, Immunisation & Other counselling	1,241	1,407	5,980	7,971	16,599
Total	48,137	48,388	217,964	194,414	508,903

Source: Information Section and "Annual Health Bulletin 2003", MoH, Thimphu

TABLE 2.6
HOSPITAL INDOOR MORBIDITY REPORT, BHUTAN, 2003

Disease Name/Infection	Under 5 years		5 years & older		Total	Refferals		Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female		In	Out	
Malformations								
Malformations	8	7	17	14	46	1	1	0
Injuries & Trauma								
Burns & Corrosions	38	38	86	46	208	16	8	2
Injuries & Poisoning	30	30	379	166	605	39	90	2
Transport Accidents	10	12	257	80	359	45	42	6
Bites & Stings	17	27	109	48	201	24	5	1
Other External cause of Injury	22	23	323	147	515	?		
Work related injuries	25	34	397	127	583	44	55	1
Complication of Helth Care	0	1	14	6	21	2	1	0
ANC Immunisation & other counselling	68	62	297	773	1,200	2	3	2
Total	3,418	3,068	18,870	19,279	44,635	2,212	1,255	51

Source: Information Section, Department of Health, MoH, Thimphu

TABLE 2.7
NUMBER OF PATIENTS REPORTED IN DIFFERENT HOSPITALS, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2003

Hospital	2000	2001	2002	2003
Government hospitals	385.0	521.4	274.9	293.7
Bumthang	9.2	12.5	14.6	19.9
Gelephu	45.9	59.8	26.9	23.9
Lhuntse	n.a	10.3	10.7	8.8
Monggar	n.a	23.2	16.0	14.1
Paro	21.1	25.8	24.9	24.3
Pema Gatshel	12.0	15.6	10.6	17.1
Phuntsholing	58.2	60.0	26.1	28.1
Punakha	n.a	43.7	29.1	24.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	16.8	18.4	13.6	17.2
Samtse	19.3	35.9	17.3	16.8
Sarpang	15.4	27.8	16.0	21.4
Sibsoo	8.6	11.7	12.3	10.6
Tashiyangtse	n.a	11.6	7.5	8.0
Thimphu	125.3	78.2	n.a	n.a
Trashigang	10.7	23.4	9.9	12.7
Trongsa	8.7	14.1	10.8	12.8
Tshimalakha	15.9	21.4	13.2	16.4
Tsirang	17.9	28.0	15.4	17.3

Contd...

TABLE 2.7(contd.)
NUMBER OF PATIENTS REPORTED IN DIFFERENT HOSPITALS, BHUTAN,
2000 TO 2003

Hospital	2000	2001	2002	2003
Leprosy mission hospital	47.1	52.9	53.5	44.6
Gidakom	9.6	5.2	9.2	7.9
Lhuntshi	8.1	10.3	10.7	8.8
Monggar	18.5	23.2	16.0	14.1
Riserboo	1.9	3.6	7.7	6.2
Yebilaptsa(Zhemgang)	9.0	10.6	9.9	7.6
Army hospital	14.5	16.7	47.6	5.8
Lungtenphug	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Wangdi Phodrang	14.5	16.7	19.4	n.a
Yonphula	n.a	n.a	12.3	5.8
Imtrat (Haa)	n.a	n.a	15.9	n.a
Others	n.a	18.3	48.1	12.8
Dantak (Deothang)	n.a	18.3	11.6	12.8
IBFH (Thimphu)	n.a	n.a	36.5	n.a
Project hospital	25.7	30.4	25.2	28.1
Gomtu	25.7	30.4	25.2	28.1
Indigenous hospital	n.a	35.6	n.a	n.a
Indigenous dispensary	n.a	62.5	n.a	n.a
All hospitals	472.3	737.8	449.3	385

Note:
Comparisons over time may be affected by different coverage in each year.
Source: Information Section, Department of Health, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.8
EPI COVERAGE IN PERCENTAGE BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 2003

Dzongkhag	BCG	MEASLES	DPT3	OPV3	HEPB3
Bumthang	285	270	284	303	293
Chukha	1,633	1,676	1,841	1,842	1,803
Dagana	366	360	461	461	458
Gasa	36	30	32	31	32
Haa	172	179	204	209	191
Lhuntse	358	313	342	345	342
Monggar	896	789	812	829	788
Paro	445	516	572	572	573
Pema Gatshel	306	321	305	305	306
Punakha	370	338	399	394	381
Samdrup Jongkhar	915	818	868	874	872
Samtse	1,209	1,134	1,263	1,260	1,254
Sarpang	972	863	962	964	949
Tashiyangtse	373	375	388	385	386
Thimphu	2,851	1,893	1,872	2,048	1,620
Trashigang	958	865	955	956	958
Trongsa	253	272	261	269	256
Tsirang	350	358	401	401	401
Wangdue Phodrang	566	656	736	728	714
Zhemgang	406	408	405	395	399
Bhutan	13,720	12,434	13,363	13,571	12,976

Source: Information Section, Department of Health, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.9
DETAILS OF CHILD GROWTH MONITORING IN IMMUNIZATION CLINICS, BHUTAN,
2000 TO 2003

Detail	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children weighed(nos)	87,390	27,068	122,753	128,083
Child malnutrition(nos)	3,021	4,192	116,016	11,153
Degree I	2,336	2,261	106,141	9,253
Degree II	553	1,746	8,155	1,601
Degree III	132	185	1,720	299
Child malnutrition(%)	4	13.4

Source: Information Section, Department of Health, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.10
DETAILS OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE SERVICES, BHUTAN,
2000 TO 2003

Type of care	2000	2001	2002	2003
Maternal health care attendance(a)	66,626	68,719	39,190	50,073
Antenatal	44,166	47,351	39,190	50,073
Postnatal	22,460	21,368	n.a	n.a
Deliveries attended	7,040	6,028	3,826	6,174
Home	941	n.a	n.a	2,291
Hospital/Basic Health Unit	6,099	6,028	3,826	3,883
Child health care attendance	n.a	122,987	264,824	130,711
First visit	n.a	107,211	39,359	15,114
Re-visit	n.a	15,776	225,465	115,597
Malnourished children(b)	3,153	4,377	404	11,452
All malnourished	3,021	4,192	n.a	11,153
Third degree (c)	132	185	404	299

Notes:

(a) Refers to total attendance, not comprehensive cases.

(b) Children attending health units are classified according to three degrees of malnourishment:

(c) Third degree malnourishment refers to the most severe cases.

Source: Information Section, Department of Health, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.11(contd.)
DETAILS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES BY
DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 2003

Dzongkhag	2003
Paro	
Antenatal	2,117
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	375
Trained deliveries	233
Pema Gatshel	
Antenatal	699
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	278
Trained deliveries	47
Punakha	
Antenatal	1,326
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	386
Trained deliveries	65
Samdrup Jongkhar	
Antenatal	2,869
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	740
Trained deliveries	351
Samtse	
Antenatal	342
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	1,318
Trained deliveries	18
Sarpang	
Antenatal	3,714
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	993
Trained deliveries	580
Thimphu	
Antenatal	14,358
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	437
Trained deliveries	1,737

Contd...

TABLE 2.11 (contd.)
DETAILS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES
BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 2003

Dzongkhag	2003
Trashigang	
Antenatal	2,830
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	974
Trained deliveries	346
Trashiyangtse	
Antenatal	765
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	480
Trained deliveries	92
Trongsa	
Antenatal	873
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	275
Trained deliveries	126
Tsirang	
Antenatal	1,129
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	417
Trained deliveries	162
Wangdue Phodrang	
Antenatal	1,993
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	635
Trained deliveries	220
Zhemgang	
Antenatal	669
Postnatal	..
Reported deliveries	340
Trained deliveries	189

Note:
Trained delivery refers to deliveries attended by trained health personnels in hospitals/BHUs and at home.
Source: Information Section, Department of Health Services, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.12
DETAILS OF COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY AND DURING
LABOUR/DELIVERIES, BHUTAN, 2002 TO 2003

Complication	2002		2003	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Pregnancy of mother	2,577	100	1,519	100
Abortion	311	12.06	464	30.54
Antepartum haemorrhage	56	2.17	111	7.30
P.I.H	100	3.8	254	16.72
Anaemia	2,101	81.5
Hepatitis
Malaria
Others	9	0.34	690	10.53
Labour/delivery	783	100	782	100
Obstructed labour	100	12.7	80	11.39
Mal presentation	130	16.6	104	14.8
Prolonged labour/Ruptured uterus	152	19.4	204	29.05
PPH	113	14.3	145	20.65
Retained Placenta	288	36.78	249	35.47
All complications	3,360	..	2,301	..

Source: "Annual Health Bulletin 2003", Department of Health Services, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.13
FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS BY TYPE OF METHOD, BHUTAN,
2000 TO 2003

Method	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tubectomy	n.a	1,941	320	1,049
Vasectomy	8,204	9,884	1,230	4,636
Minilap	1,510	n.a	n.a	1,049
Intra uterine device(IUD)	1,582	2,881	836	25,669
Pills (OCP)	4,227	6,126	n.a	14,403
Condoms	3,393	6,016	n.a	574,834
Injection DMPA	8,498	14,740	8,077	51,027
All methods	27,414	41,588	10,463	672,667

Notes:
IUD = No. of inserted, Pills = No. of cycles, DMPA = No. of Injected and
Condoms = No. of pieces
Source: "Annual Health Bulletin 2003", Department of Health Services, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.14
NUMBER OF USERS OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY TYPE, BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 2003

Dzongkhag	Family planning methods						Total
	Vasec.	Tubec.	IUD	DMPA	Pills	Condom	
Bumthang	4	1	724	2,684	604	252	4,269
Chukha	300	39	52	1,794	742	181,532	184,409
Dagana	184	23	6	1,476	972	273	2,934
Gasa	0	0	9	242	107	1,087	1,445
Haa	4	3	12	759	221	14,276	15,275
Lhuntse	31	0	8	456	112	13,321	13,928
Monggar	59	29	110	3,155	1,222	72,821	77,397
Paro	363	93	461	2,163	573	17,690	21,343
Pema Gatshel	0	0	419	1,636	442	6,091	8,588
Punakha	23	24	72	2,034	569	11,812	14,734
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,143	169	494	6,547	1,147	49,273	58,673
Samtse	265	34	230	3,795	1,961	26,083	32,368
Sarpang	1,033	336	31	859	408	21,508	24,175
Thimphu	407	176	20,929	9,252	1,529	40,765	73,058
Trashigang	192	15	841	1,681	841	5,551	9,121
Trashigang	90	22	58	4,772	831	50,673	56,956
Trongsa	149	24	132	1,288	240	9,114	10,847
Tsirang	131	23	791	3,860	1,664	14,106	20,585
Wangdue Phodrang	175	21	100	1,689	537	4,689	7,211
Zhemgang	83	17	190	885	303	33,917	35,395
Bhutan	4,636	1,049	25,669	51,027	15,025	574,834	672,639

Source: "Annual Health Bulletin 2003", Department of Health Services, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.15
NUMBER OF BLOOD SLIDE EXAMINATIONS FOR MALARIA, BHUTAN, 2000 AND 2003

Detail	2000	2003
Total blood films examined (numbers)	76,445	61,246
Blood film detected negative	n.a	n.a
Blood films detected positive	5,935	3,806
Plasmodium vivax	3,197	2,126
Plasmodium falciparum	2,738	1,680
Mixed infections	n.a	n.a
Deaths due to malaria (numbers)	15	15

Source: Information Section, Department of Health Services, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.16
NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY TYPE, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2003

Year	Cases diagnosed and treated (Person)			Total deaths
	Pulmonary	Extra Pulmonary	Total cases	
2000	777	363	1,140	25
2001	874	342	1,216	51
2002	758	293	1,051	41
2003	682	344	1,026	31

Source: Information Section, Department of Health Services, MoH, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.17
WATER AND SANITATION FACILITY TYPE BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 2003

Dzongkhag	Percentage Coverage					(Number)
	Sanitary facility	piped water supply	Drainage & oot path	Vegetable garden	Garbage disposal bins	
Bumthang	92	95	72	91	89	32
Chukha	94	81	67	40	79	44
Dagana	83	48	17	70	64	43
Gasa	92	49	38	98	75	69
Haa	80	85	35	21	32	40
Lhuntse	69	71	44	71	44	81
Monggar	85	75	35	71	43	50
Paro	87	86	66	77	69	24
Pema Gatshel	83	81	32	73	40	65
Punakha	86	76	33	91	81	65
Samdrup Jongkhar	87	71	22	69	50	34
Samtse	44	37	10	39	24	47
Sarpang	89	79	33	49	65	75
Thimphu	86	85	52	73	65	88
Trashigang	85	78	31	76	34	68
Trashiyangtse	83	70	41	74	47	59
Trongsa	91	89	64	91	59	75
Tsirang	96	85	45	96	75	88
Wangdue Phodrang	95	86	72	74	88	68
Zhemgang	91	78	54	78	68	54
Total coverage(%)	80	71	39	63	54	

Source: "Annual Health Bulletin 2003". Department of Health Services, MoH, Thimphu.

CHAPTER 3 : EDUCATION



The development of a comprehensive education system in Bhutan was initiated in 1961. Prior to that time there were virtually no modern education facilities inside Bhutan, apart from the traditional education given in the monasteries. Today there is an extensive network of Schools and other educational institutions spread throughout the country. The present formal educational structure consists of one-year pre-primary (PP), six years primary, two years Lower Secondary School, two years Middle Secondary School, two years Higher

Secondary School and three years degree programme. Entry into the formal education system starts at the age of six when the children are admitted into preprimary classes. The medium of instruction in the schools is both 'Dzongkha'-the national language and English. School curricula also include training in traditional arts, crafts, and agriculture. Besides the modern education system, there is large number of traditional institutions offering education to children in monasteries, Drupdas and Shedras, for which data are not maintained by the Education Department. Non-formal education first began formally in 1992, although it had existed in disorganized traditional forms earlier. The division of education maintains an extensive range of data on students; schools and teaching personnel and the summary data are presented in this chapter.

There were 1,55,235 students enrolled in 447 schools/institutes and 455 Non-formal education centers. Of the 447 schools and institutes only 19 were privately run while the rest was run by the government. In 2004, there were 202 community primary schools catering to small and far-flung communities. A community primary school is the basic level in the primary school system, which caters to a specific community, a village or a cluster of defined villages. Number of Non Formal Education centers expanded from 6 in 1992 with 300 learners to 455 centers with 15,866 learners in 2004. The NFE centers provide only basic literacy courses of reading and writing.s

The size of enrolment till Higher Secondary Schools was highest in Thimphu Dzongkhag followed by Chukha, Trashigang, Paro and Mongar. Many schools provide boarding facilities for students living in areas far from the nearest school. Children from communities who do not have their own schools enroll in the more distant school either as day scholar or as boarders. This is made possible largely through the provision of meals through the World Food Programme (WFP).

TABLE 3.4
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY NATIONALITY,
BHUTAN, 2003 TO 2004

Institution	2003			2004		
	Bht	N/Bht	Total	Bht	N/Bht	Total
Schools	3,310	695	4,005	3,710	666	4,376
Community Primary	586	6	592	704	3	707
Primary	679	22	701	734	18	752
Lower Secondary	1,178	210	1,388	1,281	180	1,461
Middle Secondary	426	197	623	515	214	729
Higher Secondary	287	179	466	280	160	440
Private School	154	81	235	196	91	287
Specialised/Professional Institutes	453	238	691	713	74	787
Sherubtse College	23	39	62	26	44	70
Royal Bhutan Institute of Technology	39	20	59	39	20	59
National Institute of Education, Paro	25	7	32	5	1	6
National Institute of Education, Samtse	51	3	54	31	6	37
Institute of Language and Cultural Affairs	22	2	24	22	2	24
National Institute for the Disabled (NID)	7	1	8	9	1	10
Dhoban Sanskrit Patshala	1	..	1	1	-	1
Surey Sanskrit Patshala	1	..	1	1	-	1
Institute for Zorig Chusum	10	1	11	7	-	7
Rigney Institute (T/yangtse)	11	..	11	7	-	7
Non-formal Education Programme	263	165	428	519	..	519
Bhutan	3,763	933	4,696	4,423	740	5,163

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoE, Thimphu.

TABLE 3.5
NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND STUDENTS BY
DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 2004

Dzongkhag	Educational facility	Student		
		Total	Girl	Boy
Bumthang	17	4,001	1,969	2,032
Chukha	33	13,754	6,538	7,216
Dagana	16	3,506	1,668	1,838
Gasa	4	558	267	291
Haa	8	3,049	1,524	1,525
Lhuntse	23	3,547	1,711	1,836
Monggar	39	8,155	3,739	4,416
Paro	20	8,181	4,112	4,069
Pemagatshel	18	3,921	1,703	2,218
Punakha	13	5,090	2,546	2,544
Samdrup Jongkhar	24	8,122	4,346	3,776
Samtse	14	7,905	3,595	4,310
Sarpang	16	7,892	3,758	4,134
Thimphu	36	22,590	11,415	11,175
Trashigang	57	12,797	5,899	6,898
Trashiyangtse	22	4,594	2,155	2,439
Trongsa	19	3,268	1,636	1,632
Tsirang	7	3,603	1,686	1,917
Wangdue Phodrang	24	6,718	3,417	3,301
Zhemgang	23	4,737	2,115	2,622
Bhutan	433	135,988	65,799	70,189

Note:

In the above table, the Institutes and NFE centres are excluded though they fall under educational facilities

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoE, Thimphu.

TABLE 3.7
NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND BELOW BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN,
2004

Dzongkhag	Lower Secondary			Middle Secondary		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Bumthang	739	735	1,474	331	351	682
Chukha	2,527	2,447	4,974	2,245	2,008	4,253
Dagana	488	469	957
Gasa	112	114	226
Haa	770	803	1,573
Lhuntse	139	145	284	437	276	713
Monggar	1,224	1,085	2,309
Paro	2,277	2,399	4,676	430	497	927
Pema Gatshel	598	461	1,059	438	399	837
Punakha	1,075	1,175	2,250
Samtse	1,452	1,158	2,610	990	1,021	2,011
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,579	1,343	2,922	1,343	1,237	2,580
Sarpang	606	554	1,160	872	744	1,616
Thimphu	4,615	4,694	9,309	1,347	1,446	2,793
Trashigang	2,453	2,311	4,764	788	648	1,436
Trashiyangtse	593	588	1,181	532	364	896
Trongsa	519	542	1,061	224	245	469
Tsirang	942	847	1,789
Wangdue Phodrang	1,424	1,483	2,907	74	105	179
Zhemgang	809	752	1,561	234	192	426
Bhutan	24,453	23,636	48,089	10,773	10,002	20,775

Contd...

TABLE 3.7 (Contd.....)
NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND BELOW BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN,
2004

Dzongkhag	Lower Secondary			Middle Secondary		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Bumthang	250	185	435	2,032	1,969	4,001
Chukha	596	554	1,150	7,216	6,538	13,754
Dagana	1,838	1,668	3,506
Gasa	291	267	558
Haa	394	371	765	1,525	1,524	3,049
Lhuntse	1,836	1,711	3,547
Monggar	902	535	1,437	4,416	3,739	8,155
Paro	411	342	753	4,069	4,112	8,181
Pema Gatshel	384	182	566	2,218	1,703	3,921
Punakha	453	347	800	2,544	2,546	5,090
Samtse	4,310	3,595	7,905
Samdrup Jongkhar	4,346	3,776	8,122
Sarpang	4,134	3,758	7,892
Thimphu	678	755	1,433	11,175	11,415	22,590
Trashigang	730	493	1,223	6,898	5,899	12,797
Trashiyangtse	251	181	432	2,439	2,155	4,594
Trongsa	1,632	1,636	3,268
Tsirang	341	247	588	1,917	1,686	3,603
Wangdue Phodrang	313	250	563	3,301	3,417	6,718
Zhemgang	471	249	720	2,622	2,115	4,737
Bhutan	6,174	4,691	10,865	70,759	65,229	135,988

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoE, Thimphu.

TABLE 3.8
NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY GRADE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, BHUTAN, 2004

	Private			Community Pry.			Lower Secondary		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Nursery	281	245	526
Pre primary	315	264	579	2,645	2,487	5,132	2,696	2,608	5,304
I	185	188	373	2,435	2,294	4,729	2,655	2,582	5,237
II	150	118	268	2,465	2,122	4,587	2,608	2,569	5,177
III	76	93	169	1,822	1,650	3,472	2,558	2,398	4,956
IV	62	69	131	1,519	1,358	2,877	2,806	2,667	5,473
V	57	61	118	1,181	1,027	2,208	2,475	2,459	4,934
VI	37	41	78	811	717	1,528	2,398	2,433	4,831
VII	3,659	3,473	7,132
VIII	2,598	2,447	5,045
IX	3	2	5
X	19	20	39
XI	805	774	1,579
XII	709	644	1,353
Bhutan	2,699	2,519	5,218	12,878	11,655	24,533	24,453	23,636	48,089

Contd.

TABLE 3.8 (contd.)
NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY GRADE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, BHUTAN, 2004

Grade	Middle Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Nursery
Pre-primary	709	637	1,346
I	686	638	1,324
II	606	658	1,264
III	638	570	1,208
IV	705	631	1,336
V	559	567	1,126
VI	521	529	1,050
VII	1,184	1,268	2,452	204	248	452
VIII	1,083	1,008	2,091	239	208	447
IX	2,232	2,059	4,291	1,631	1,617	3,248
X	1,850	1,437	3,287	1,554	1,405	2,959
XI	1,375	656	2,031
XII	1,171	557	1,728
Bhutan	10,773	10,002	20,775	6,174	4,691	10,865

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoE, Thimphu.

TABLE 3.9
NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY GRADE, BHUTAN, 2001 TO 2004

Grade	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary grade	88,382	90,944	93,841	97,323
Pre-primary	15,166	15,604	15,977	16,636
I	15,006	14,828	15,517	15,925
II	13,846	14,526	14,268	15,081
III	12,494	12,947	13,616	13,643
IV	12,253	12,594	12,939	13,805
V	10,255	10,954	11,251	11,756
VI	9,392	9,491	10,273	10,477
Lower Secondary grade	15,128	15,988	16,207	17,619
VI(a)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
VII	8,439	8,859	9,093	10,036
VIII	6,689	7,129	7,114	7,583
Middle Secondary grade	10,508	11,423	12,537	13,829
IX	5,890	6,613	7,241	7,544
X	4,618	4,810	5,296	6,285
Higher Secondary school	2,719	4,477	5,804	6,691
XI	1,631	2,794	2,991	3,610
XII	1,088	1,683	2,813	3,081
Bhutan	116,737	122,832	128,389	135,462

Note:

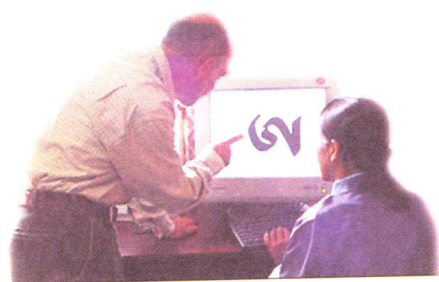
In the above table, nursery grade is excluded.
(a) grade vi is in junior level as well. Figures now included under primary level.
Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoE, Thimphu.

TABLE 3.10
NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLED, PROMOTEES, REPEATERS AND DROPOUTS BY GRADE, BHUTAN, 2004

Dropouts	Details	Enrolment	Promotees	Repeaters
PP	16,636	14,186	1,761	44
I	15,925	13,555	1,739	275
II	15,081	12,420	1,526	267
III	13,643	12,079	1,223	314
IV	13,805	10,721	1,726	492
V	11,756	9,672	1,035	566
VI	10,477	8,936	805	532
VII	10,036	7,239	1,100	822
VIII	7,583	6,677	344	164
IX	7,544	6,205	867	169
X	6,285	3,594	80	1,622
Bhutan	128,771	105,284	12,206	5,267

Note:

Promotees and dropout figures are imputations
Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoE, Thimphu.



The economy of Bhutan is characterized by the predominance of people engaged in self-employment, particularly those working on their own land. There is also a good deal of small cottage industry often undertaken at the home. The number of person working for wages is relatively small. Statistics on human resources are designed to measure the involvement of people in economic activities. Economic activities refer to the production of economic goods and services and include people who are self-employed (e.g.,

farmers operating their own land) as well as persons who work for wages (i.e. employees). Broadly speaking, a statistical system for human resources should cover topics such as size and characteristics of the labour force, employment, wage rate and conditions of work. Labour statistics usually presented in this chapter are from sample surveys and the national Labour Force Surveys. The National Statistics Bureau conducted the two consecutive Labor Force Surveys in 1998 and 2000. The Department of Employment and Labour conducted the third round of Labor Force Survey in 2001 since its creation in 2000. The fourth and fifth Labour Force Surveys were conducted by Department of Employment and Labour in 2003 and 2004.

Although share of primary sector in GDP is gradually decreasing, agriculture is still the predominant sector providing employment to around 63% of the labour force. Labour force is marred by high dependency ratio.

The private sector is emerging as the important sector generating employment opportunities for the rapidly increasing labour market.

As observed from the National Labour Force Survey 2004 that among the economically active labour force of 2,16,506, the urban area constituted about 23% with 98% employed. However, the unemployment rate is found comparatively higher in the urban area as increasing number of school leavers continue to look for job opportunities. Unemployment rate in 2004 was estimated to around 14.3%. It was also observed that 14.3% of all the unemployed were those in ages between 15 and 19.

TABLE 4.1
EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL SERVICE, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Ministry/Agency	2000	2001	2002*	2003**	2004
All Ministries	12,245	13,119	12,906	14,224	14,590
Ministry of Agriculture	2,457	2,399	2,445	2,493	2,264
Ministry of Communications [^]	1,286	1,278	1,267
Ministry of Education	5,112	5,267
Ministry of Finance	602	636	624	664	644
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	122	112	109	121	125
Ministry of Information & communications	287	312
Ministry of Health	1,954	1,981
Ministry of Home & Cultural affairs	1,143	1,382	1,498	1,764	2,095
Home & Cultural Affairs	349	458	499	614	401
Dzongkhags	794	924	999	1,150	1,694
Ministry of Labour & Human Resources	221	190
Ministry of Trade & Industry	1,131	1,177	527	468	489
Ministry of Works & Human Settlement	1,140	1,223
Other Non-ministerial Organizations	1,098	1,365	1,359	826	1,025
His Majesty's Secreteriat	48	37	33	33	32
Dratshang Lhentshog	..	26	26	28	28
National Assembly	17	20	23	22	23
Royal Advisory Council	15	15	13
Cabinet Secretariat	9	9	9	7	9
Royal Civil Service Commission	48	45	44	39	46
Royal Court of Justice	296	290
Centre for Bhutan Studies	8	8	10	11	14
Bhutan Olympic Committ	21	19	8	9	9
Office of the Legal Affairs	12	13	17
National Environment Commission	33	37	37	37	39
Royal Institute of Management	111	109	89	71	69
Royal Audit Authority	134	143	139	141	150
Royal University of Bhutan	5	197

Contd.....

TABLE 4.1(Contd....)
EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL SERVICE, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Agency	2000	2001	2002*	2003**	Ministry 2004
National Pension and Provident Fund Bureau	..	1	1	1	..
Planning Commission Secretariat	45	56	54
Royal Advisory Council	16	15
National Commission for Cultural Affairs	128	104	108
Other Non-ministerial Organizations	1,098	1,365	1,359	826	1,025
National Women's Association of Bhutan
National Technical Training Authority	161	178	191
Judiciary	272	286	276
Dzongkhag Development Commission	23	24	23
Royal Monetary Authority	..	2
Department of Legal Affairs	11	13
National Employment Board	13	17	22
National Statistical Bureau	34
Corporations	38	41
Financial Institutes (Corporations)	3	3
Defence	23	25
Others	..	216	239	34	20
All Civil Servants	13,343	14,484	14,265	15,050	15,640
Seconded to Intl., Corporations, Private Organizations	46	64
GSC & ESP Personnel(Number of Approved Posts)	2,151	..
Corporations/Agencies outside the civil service	2,151	..

Note:

^Since 2003, bifurcated into MoW&HS and MoIC.

*Till September 2002

**Till September 2003

Source: Royal Civil Service Commission, Thimphu.

TABLE 4.2
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT, BY AGE, BHUTAN, 2004

Age group	Economically active population				
	Total rate (%)	Participation	Employed	Unemployed rate (%)	Unemployment
Total	216500	54.4	211100	5400	2.5
15-19	16600	24.1	15400	1200	7.2
20-24	25200	50.5	24200	1000	4.0
25-29	32100	70.7	31100	1000	3.1
30-34	26800	75.5	26400	400	1.5
35-39	23900	68.9	23700	200	0.8
40-44	20500	73.5	20200	300	1.5
45-49	22600	71.1	22300	300	1.3
50-54	18000	67.9	17800	200	1.1
55-59	12700	61.7	12600	100	0.8
60-64	10000	50.3	9700	300	3.0
65+	8100	22.0	7700	400	4.9

Source: Bhutan Labour Force Survey 2004, Department of Employment, MoL&HR, Thimphu.

TABLE 4.1(Contd....)
EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL SERVICE, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Agency	2000	2001	2002*	2003**	Ministry 2004
National Pension and Provident Fund Bureau	..	1	1	1	..
Planning Commission Secretariat	45	56	54
Royal Advisory Council	16	15
National Commission for Cultural Affairs	128	104	108
Other Non-ministerial Organizations	1,098	1,365	1,359	826	1,025
National Women's Association of Bhutan
National Technical Training Authority	161	178	191
Judiciary	272	286	276
Dzongkhag Development Commission	23	24	23
Royal Monetary Authority	..	2
Department of Legal Affairs	11	13
National Employment Board	13	17	22
National Statistical Bureau	34
Corporations	38	41
Financial Institutes (Corporations)	3	3
Defence	23	25
Others	..	216	239	34	20
All Civil Servants	13,343	14,484	14,265	15,050	15,649
Seconded to Intl., Corporations, Private Organizations	46	64
GSC & ESP Personnel (Number of Approved Posts)	2,151	..
Corporations/Agencies outside the civil service

Note:
^Since 2003, bifurcated into MoW&HS and MoIC.
*Till September 2002
**Till September 2003
Source: Royal Civil Service Commission, Thimphu.

TABLE 4.2
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT, BY AGE, BHUTAN, 2004

Age group	Economically active population				Unemployment rate (%)
	Total rate (%)	Participation	Employed	Unemployed rate (%)	
Total	216500	54.4	211100	5400	2.5
15-19	16600	24.1	15400	1200	7.2
20-24	25200	50.5	24200	1000	4.0
25-29	32100	70.7	31100	1000	3.1
30-34	26800	75.5	26400	400	1.5
35-39	23900	68.9	23700	200	0.8
40-44	20500	73.5	20200	300	1.5
45-49	22600	71.1	22300	300	1.3
50-54	18000	67.9	17800	200	1.1
55-59	12700	61.7	12600	100	0.8
60-64	10000	50.3	9700	300	3.0
65+	8100	22.0	7700	400	4.9

Source: Bhutan Labour Force Survey 2004, Department of Employment, MoL&HR, Thimphu.

TABLE 4.3
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT, BY AGE, BHUTAN, 2004

Age group	Economically active population				
	Total	Study	Family responsibility	Not available/ Old age	Disabled
Total	180,600	71,900	73,700	27,700	7,300
15-19	52,000	47,000	4,600	200	200
20-24	24,700	15,700	8,700	0	300
25-29	13,300	3,100	9,800	0	400
30-34	8,700	700	7,700	0	300
35-39	10,400	1,200	8,700	0	500
40-44	7,300	400	6,400	0	500
45-49	9,300	300	7,900	500	600
50-54	8,500	400	6,600	1,200	300
55-59	7,800	300	5,300	1,500	700
60-64	10,000	600	3,800	4,700	900
65+	28,600	2,200	4,200	19,600	2,600

Source: Bhutan Labour Force Survey 2004, Department of Employment, MoL&HR, Thimphu.

TABLE 4.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, BHUTAN, 2004

Economic activity	EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
	Total	Employer/ Owner Manager	Regular paid employee	Casual paid employee	Paidworker by piece rate	Paid non- family apprentice	Unpaid family worker	Own account worker in non- agriculture	Owner cultivator	Share cropper
Agriculture and forestry	132800	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.6	47.1	0.0	46.1	0.6
Mining & quarrying	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	12600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	1000	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	6900	1.4	42.0	26.1	13.0	1.4	11.6	4.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal transport	4800	0.0	18.8	16.7	2.1	0.0	25.0	35.4	0.0	0.0
Manufacture of household goods	1400	0.0	35.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0
Hotels & restaurants transport, storage & communications	2600	0.0	84.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Financial interm mediation	2500	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate, renting & business activities	9700	1.0	35.1	20.6	5.2	0.0	6.2	32.0	0.0	0.0
Public administration & defence, compulsory social security	10000	1.0	97.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	3900	0.0	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health & Social work Other community, social & personal	15700	0.0	87.5	8.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service activities Private households	600	0.0	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons with employed persons Not classifiable by economic activity	3100	0.0	45.2	16.1	22.6	0.0	6.5	9.7	0.0	0.0
Total	210100	0.2	19.1	8.2	2.6	0.6	36.5	3.4	29.1	0.4

Source: Bhutan Labour Force Survey 2004, Department of Employment, MoL&HR, Thimphu.

TABLE 4.5

PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYED WORKED DURING SURVEY PERIOD BY ECONOMIC
AND ACTIVITY HOURS OF WORK, 2004

Main economic activity	Total	TOTAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK					
		<30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79
Agriculture & forestry	100	9.4	5.3	21.0	29.6	19.2	13.7
Mining & quarrying	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0	18.1	7.9	20.5	22.8	11.8	13.4
Electricity, gas & water supply	100	8.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	8.3	8.3
Construction	100	4.4	4.4	26.5	20.6	14.7	22.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles & personal & household goods	100	3.9	2.0	7.8	11.8	17.6	25.5
Hotels & restaurants	100	6.3	0.0	12.5	6.3	18.8	25.0
Transport, storage & communications	100	3.6	10.7	35.7	17.9	10.7	14.3
Financial intermediation	100	4.0	8.0	32.0	40.0	8.0	4.0
Real estate, renting & business activities	100	8.1	5.1	13.1	21.2	11.1	25.3
Public administration & defence	100	11.8	12.7	31.4	17.6	10.8	6.9
Education	100	7.7	7.7	46.2	20.5	5.1	10.3
Health & Social work	100	3.8	15.4	38.5	23.1	15.4	0.0
Other community, social work & personal service	100	9.1	9.1	46.9	14.0	6.3	10.5
Private households with employed persons	100	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7
Not elsewhere classified	100	14.8	7.4	33.3	11.1	14.8	11.1
Total	100.0	9.4	6.2	23.9	25.6	16.2	13.9

Source: Bhutan Labour Force Survey 2004, Department of Employment, MoL&HR, Thimphu.

TABLE 4.6
PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED BY AGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE, BHUTAN, 2004

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15-19	100	41.7	58.3	100	40.0	60.0	100	50.0	50.0
20-24	100	30.0	70.0	100	28.6	71.4	100	33.3	66.7
25-29	100	40.0	60.0	100	42.9	57.1	100	33.3	66.7
30-34	100	50.0	50.0	100	50.0	50.0	100	50.0	50.0
35-39	100	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
40-44	100	33.3	66.7	100	33.3	66.7	0	0.0	0.0
45-49	100	33.3	66.7	100	33.3	66.7	0	0.0	0.0
50-54	100	50.0	50.0	100	50.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0
55-59	100	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
60-64	100	33.3	66.7	100	33.3	66.7	0	0.0	0.0
65+	100	75.0	25.0	100	75.0	25.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	44.4	55.6	81.5	45.5	18.5	18.5	40.0	60.0

Source: Bhutan Labour Force Survey 2004, Department of Employment, MoL&HR, Thimphu.

TABLE 4.7
TOTAL EUNEMPLOYED BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE. 2004

Level of education	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	5.700	1.400	4.300
No education	3.300	500	2.800
Primary	500	100	400
Junior	600	200	400
High	500	200	300
Higher Secondary	200	200	0
First Year degree & above	200	200	0
Non-formal	400	0	400
Lama/gaylong/gomchen/anim	0	0	0
Male	2.700	600	2.100
No education	1.700	100	1.600
Primary	300	100	200
Junior	300	100	200
High	200	100	100
Higher Secondary	100	100	0
First Year degree & above	100	100	0
Non-formal	0	0	0
Lama/gaylong/gomchen/anim	0	0	0
Female	3.000	800	2.200
No education	1.600	400	1.200
Primary	200	0	200
Junior	300	100	200
High	300	100	200
Higher Secondary	100	100	0
First Year degree & above	100	100	0
Non-formal	400	0	400
Lama/gaylong/gomchen/anim	0	0	0

Source: Bhutan Labour Force Survey 2004. Department of Employment, MoL&HR, Thimphu



The ministry of Agriculture, over the past four decades, was concerned about “how to grow” by establishing various agriculture infrastructures to produce and distribute the inputs. Currently the Ministry of Agriculture established 4 main RNR research centers. The Ministry of Agriculture with the accumulated experiences having accomplished one five year plan to the other maintains the three basic objectives that is to conserve the environment, enhance

the rural income and attain self reliance in cereals and essential oil crops. In 2003, Agriculture contributed 26.2% to the total economy i.e., as measured by the Gross Domestic Product. It was also the single largest sector that provides livelihood to 79% of the population.

Agricultural practices have changed tremendously over the years. Until a decade ago, agriculture was practiced on a subsistence basis. Whatever was produced on the farm was consumed having little or no marketable surplus. The farm production is supplemented by keeping different kinds of domestic animals such as cattle for draught and milking purpose, chicken for eggs and pigs for meat etc. At higher altitudes, herds of yaks and sheep are also kept for draught and milking. Owing to the improved communication facilities in the country, there is an increasing tendency to go for cash crops like apples in the temperate north; oranges, areca nut and cardamom in the subtropical south. Other cash crops that are exported include ginger, chilies and vegetables. Strategies to increase livestock and cereal production include the propagation and practice of double cropping of the paddy production and distribution of high yield varieties. In the livestock sector the artificial insemination covers not only for the Jersey breeds that are high yielding but also for the production of Jatsha and Jatsam that are local high yielding varieties. As a result, increasing number of farms is mechanized with sizable investment on the machinery and other inputs that are subsidized by the government.

The issue is not only to formulate well-balanced agricultural policies and the response shown by the farmers to designed policies but also to monitor the progress. To do this, a good statistical database, giving the trends or time series is required. Back in 1988/89, the National Agronomic Survey was carried out in collaboration with the then Department of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture conducts nation wide sample surveys and the major source of Agricultural data is now available from the National Agricultural Census that was conducted in 2000.

TABLE 5.1
LAND-USE AND VEGETATION TYPE AS PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL AREA, BHUTAN, 1996

Land-use and vegetation type	Percent
Forests	72.5
Conifer forest	26.5
Fir	8.6
Mixed conifer	12.1
Blue pine	3.2
Chir pine	2.5
Broadleaf forest	37.7
Broadleaf + conifer	3.4
Broadleaf forest	34.3
Forest plantation	0.2
Conifer plantation	0.1
Broadleaf plantation	0.1
Scrub forest	8.1
Pasture	3.9
Natural pasture	3.9
Improved pasture	0.0
Agriculture	7.7
Wetland cultivation	1.0
Irrigated wetland	1.0
Rainfed wetland	0.0
Dryland cultivation	2.4
Terraced dryland	0.3
Unterraced dryland	2.2
Tseri (Shifting cultivation)	2.2
Mixed cultivated land	2.1
Horticulture	0.1
Orchards	0.1
Apple orchards	0.0
Citrus orchard	0.0
Horticulture plantation	0.1
Cardamom plantation	0.1
Arecanut plantation	0.0
Ginger plantation	0.0
Settlement	0.1
Others	15.7
Snow/glacier	7.5
Rock outcrop	5.0
Water spread	0.8
Marshy area	0.1
Landslips/erosion	2.4
Total	100.0

Note:

Horticulture areas might be underestimated as they were too small to be mapped at a scale 1:50,000 and because they were under forest cover.

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoA, Thimphu.

TABLE 5.2
PERCENTAGE OF AREA BY DZONGKHAG, BY OF TYPE OF LAND COVER, BHUTAN, 1995

Dzongkhag	Forest	Pasture	Agriculture	Horticulture	Settlement	Others	Total area
Bumthang	4.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.8
Chukha	3.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5
Dagana	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5
Gasa	3.6	0.6	0.0	..	0.0	6.8	11.0
Haa	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.3
Lhuntse	5.4	0.2	0.3	..	0.0	1.2	7.2
Monggar	4.3	0.0	0.5	..	0.0	0.0	4.9
Punakha	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4
Paro	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2
Pema Gatshel	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	4.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.8
Samtse	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9
Sarpang	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.7
Thimphu	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.8
Trashigang	4.5	0.3	0.8	..	0.0	0.1	5.7
Trashiyangtse	2.7	0.1	0.3	..	0.0	0.4	3.6
Trongsa	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5
Tsirang	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Wangdue Phodrang	7.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	10.1
Zhemgang	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.3
Bhutan	72.5	3.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	15.7	100.0

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoA, Thimphu.

TABLE 5.7
NUMBER OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION FACILITIES,
BHUTAN, MARCH 2003

	Numbers
Infrastructure	
RNR (Common services)	1
National Resource Training Institute (NRTI)	85
RNR centres	4
RNR Research Centre	6
RNR Research sub-station	1
Soil and Plant Analytical Laboratory	
Agriculture	69
Agriculture Extension Centre	-
Agriculture Seed Production Farm	1
Farm Mechanization Centre	1
Farm Mechanization Training Centre	1
National Mashroom Centre	1
Plant Protection Centre	
Animal Husbandry	66
Livestock Extension Centre	4
Regional Veterinary Laboratorie	3
Satellite Veterinary Laboratorie	19
Veterinary Hospital (including Thimphu Hospital)	
Livestock Farm	1
Fodder Seed Production Centre	1
National Artificial Insemination programme	-
Pheasant Rearing Centre	1
Royal Veterinary Epidemiology Centre	1
Sub-Tropical Fodder Seed Production sub-centre	1
Vaccine Production Centre	
Forestry	76
Beat Offices	-
Forest Training Institute	1
Nature Study Centre	36
Range Offices	11
Territorial Division HQs(DFO)	

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoA, Thimphu.

TABLE 5.8
IRRIGATION CHANNEL CONSTRUCTED IN DZONGKHAGS FROM 2001/02 TO 2003/04

Dzongkhag	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	Total	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	Total
	New Construction				Renovation			
	Year (Km)		Km		Year (Km)	Km		
Bumthang	4.7	0.0	3.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chukha	1.5	0.0	1.8	3.3	3.8	0.0	4.1	7.9
Dagana	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
Gasa	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	5.0	0.0	3.0	8.0
Lhuntse	4.3	0.0	9.8	14.1	6.0	0.0	16.9	22.9
Monggar	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	4.5	5.1
Paro	2.0	2.0	3.0	7.0	0.0	3.5	15.5	19.0
Pema Gatshel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punakha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	35.8
Samdrup Jongkhar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	11.5	18.0	42.7
Samtse	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	11.0	11.0
Sarpang	0.0	0.0	13.7	13.7	12.2	3.5	18.5	34.2
Thimphu	3.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	11.0	6.5	4.0	21.5
Trashigang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	4.8	1.5	25.0
Trashiyangtse	4.0	4.0	5.0	13.1	17.3	0.0	5.3	22.6
Trongsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0
Tsirang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.8	5.0
Wangdue Phodrang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	33.0	39.0
Zhemgang	2.9	3.8	0.0	6.7	8.6	0.0	7.0	15.6
Bhutan	24.0	14.6	46.1	84.7	105.1	30.5	193.7	329.3

Source: Department of Agriculture, MoA, Thimphu.

TABLE 5.9
QUANTITY OF PESTICIDES SUPPLIED TO FARMERS, BHUTAN, 2000/01 TO 2003/04

	(Kilogram or Litre)			
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Insecticide	2,775.4	3,714.0	5,543.8	13,074.3
Fingicide	1,713.2	1,858.9	1,933.6	2,888.3
Herbicide	1,829.0	807.0	689.0	874.0
Acricide	5.3	2.0	17.0	9.0
Rodenticide	31.0	70.5	56.4	64.7
others	8,044.0	9,073.0	9,342.7	10,052.4
Total	14,397.9	15,525.4	17,582.5	26,962.7

Note:
*Others include Tree spray oil, Linseed oil, Protein Hydrulysate, Sandovit.
Source: National Plant Protection Centre, Department of Agriculture, MoA, Thimphu.

TABLE 5.10
LAND UNDER AGRICULTURAL USE BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 1995

Dzongkhag	('000 Acres)					
	Wet land	Dry land	Tsheri pangshing	Orchard & plantation	Mixed plantation	Total area
Bumthang	0.20	13.63	0.05	0.02	0.05	13.96
Chukha	3.80	14.05	4.50	1.04	18.97	42.36
Dagana	5.24	11.81	11.53	3.78	14.94	47.30
Gasa	0.37	0.37	0.32	..	0.82	..
Haa	0.25	5.51	1.95	0.27	0.20	8.18
Lhuntse	2.32	5.51	8.13	..	15.31	..
Monggar	1.56	17.49	14.57	..	13.36	..
Paro	5.80	9.04	0.07	1.28	3.14	19.34
Pema Gatshel	..	7.85	49.25	0.02	0.74	..
Punakha	8.03	1.04	0.02	0.07	2.27	11.44
Samdrup Jongkhar	5.41	33.37	47.52	0.25	17.71	104.26
Samtse	15.51	17.54	6.64	3.43	21.71	64.84
Sarpang	11.19	17.12	8.72	1.43	30.78	69.23
Thimphu	3.98	2.82	..	1.63	2.42	..
Trashigang	4.10	39.99	23.24	..	12.67	..
Trashiyangtse	4.99	11.51	2.89	..	8.35	..
Trongsa	4.87	4.72	9.04	0.57	7.19	26.38
Tsirang	5.66	10.65	4.62	0.17	13.41	34.51
Wangdue Phodrang	9.76	8.55	0.20	0.02	4.00	22.53
Zhemgang	2.74	8.47	24.87	0.07	19.54	55.70
Bhutan	95.76	241.02	218.15	14.08	207.58	776.59

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoA, Thimphu.

TABLE 5.14
NUMBER OF SELECTED LIVESTOCK BY BREED, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2000

Type of livestock	1999	2000
Cattle	344,595.0	320,509.0
Horse	31,255.0	23,329.0
Sheep	24,840.0	22,880.0
Pig	52,264.0	41,401.0
Poultry	293,933.0	230,723.0
Yak	39,604.0	34,928.0
Buffalo	1,790.0	1,800.0
Goat	36,007.0	31,328.0

Source: "Facts and Figures of RNR Sector 2003", PPD, MoA, Thimphu.

TABLE 5.15
IMPORTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD ITEMS BY FOOD CORPORATION OF
BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Imports					
Rice	6,302.1	6,599.0	7,434.0	18,262.3	2,285.0
Wheat	924.8	1,371.4	2,310.0	2,625.6	824.0
Sugar	3,780.0	3,154.7	1,924.5	1,180.0	749.9
Salt	0.0	0.0	162.9	694.5	41.3
Oil	185.6	162.2	379.9	558.7	41.7
Sales					
Rice	8,601.2	5,877.8	8,059.6	8,984.6	9,627.3
Wheat	1,456.9	846.8	1,174.6	1,647.0	326.1
Sugar	3,319.1	3,266.0	2,332.0	1,148.0	781.9
Salt	0.0	45.6	122.5	353.9	255.3
Oil	187.6	200.5	377.5	421.5	281.5

Source: Food Corporation of Bhutan, Phuntsholing.

TABLE 5.16
QUANTITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE HANDLED BY FOOD CORPORATION
OF BHUTAN, 2001 TO 2004

Commodity	2001	2002	2003*	2004**
Potato	2,545.5	23,035.6	48.4	31,715.9
Vegetable	1,654.2	2,227.4	129.7	3,254.3
Apple	491.7	465.0	0.0	495.2
Orange	4,639.8	2,065.3	2,924.4	5,038.9
Cardamom	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ginger	479.5	514.5	127.5	355.3
Garlic	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5
Arecanut	63.1	86.4	131.0	263.7
Supari(dried doma)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dry chilly	4.4	12.2	2.1	10.0
Kidney bean(rajma)	0.0	50.2	17.1	49.9
Soya bean	169.8	17.3	16.1	50.1
Pulse	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.0
Mustard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pipla (wild)	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3
Chirota (wild)	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lemon	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
Apricot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peach	3.2	2.1	0.0	1.9
Plum	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.9
Pear	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.9

Note:

*Till June 2003

** From July 2003 to June 2004

Source: Food Corporation of Bhutan, Phuntsholing.



The subject 'Industries' covers the whole range of industrial activities carried out by businesses in all fields including mining, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and other service industries. In Bhutan, the industrial sector has until recently played a relatively small role in the economy of the kingdom.

The mining industry in Bhutan is as yet relatively undeveloped. The kingdom has significant deposits of a number of mineral resources including limestone, coal, graphite, gypsum, slate and dolomite. Most mining activities are limited to relatively small operations, mainly involved in the mining of dolomite, gypsum, limestone, slate, coal, marbles, quartzite and talc.

The manufacturing industry is dominated by a small number of major operators such as the Pender Cement Plant, the Bhutan Board Products Ltd., the first chemical plant, Bhutan Carbide and Chemicals Ltd. established during 1988, the Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd.; and Bhutan Agro Industries Ltd. Besides these, there are a number of other small manufacturing plants concentrated in the food processing. Cottage industry also plays a prominent role with its good timber resources and favorable agricultural conditions. There is lot of scope for expansion of the manufacturing sector particularly in these areas.

As the industrial sector grows in Bhutan, statistics on industry will become increasingly important. The Department of Trade keeps a record of all industrial licenses and activities. Besides, Censuses of Manufacturing Industries conducted at regular intervals viz. Industrial Census of 1998 and 2001 have been the source of important information on Industries. For example, information on the number of industries in operation, types of industries, employment in industries etc. presented in this chapter are the results from those Censuses.

According to the information collected in 2003, the number of industrial license holders increased from 523 to 730 in 2003, with more than 90% of the establishments operated by the private sectors. Most of the existing industrial establishments are small scale or cottage industries.

TABLE 6.1
NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY SECTOR, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2003

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003
Production & manufacturing	523	569	586	730
New registration	33	37	18	20
Existing establishment	490	532	568	710
Services	3,281	3,773	4,272	4,478
New registration	303	422	430	288
Existing establishment	2,978	3,351	3,842	4,190
Contract	5,212	8,536	9,050	9,102
New registration	1,091	2,564	480	59
Existing establishment	4,121	5,972	8,570	9,043
All sectors	9,016	12,878	13,908	14,310

Source: Department of Industry, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 6.2
NUMBER OF LICENSED FIRMS IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES BY SECTOR, BHUTAN, 2002 TO JUNE 2003

Industry	2002				2003			
	Public	Joint	Private	Total	Public	Joint	Private	Total
Mining	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6
Manufacturing	0	0
Food processing/milling	5	1	115	121	5	1	120	126
Textiles and Clothing	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Wood and Paper Product	3	3	318	324	3	3	330	336
Chemical Product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral Product	0	2	38	40	0	2	38	40
Other	2	0	92	94	4	0	217	221
Total mining & manufacturing	10	6	570	586	12	6	712	730

Source: Department of Industry, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 6.3
NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES BY SECTOR, SIZE AND TYPE, BHUTAN, 1999 TO JUNE 2003

Industrial establishment	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sector					
Private	5,678	8,959	12,807	13,833	14,231
Joint	5	23	24	24	24
Public	33	34	47	51	51
Size					
Large scale	38	39	41	44	44
Medium scale	39	43	44	50	50
Small scale	345	409	473	467	467
Cottage scale	832	878	3,784	4,277	4,633
Mini scale	2,154	2,435			
Other (Contract)	2,308	5,212	8,536	9,050	9,102
Type					
Production & Manufacturing	486	523	569	586	730
Agro based	104	109	116	121	121
Forest based	270	288	317	324	330
Mineral based	37	42	46	46	46
Others	75	84	90	95	222
Contract	2,308	5,212	8,536	9,050	9,102
Services	2,922	3,281	3,773	4,272	4,472
All industries	5,716	9,016	12,878	13,908	14,303

Note:
Mini scale classification discontinued and industries falling under the scale are clubbed under cottage scale.

Source: Department of Industry, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 6.4
NUMBER OF CONTRACT FIRMS BY TYPE, BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, JUNE 2003

Dzongkhag	Class of contract firm				Total
	A	B	C	Petty	
Bumthang	7	8	23	180	218
Chukha	41	21	126	571	759
Dagana	0	0	14	258	272
Gasa	0	0	0	30	30
Haa	0	5	44	148	197
Lhuntse	0	0	23	95	118
Monggar	2	1	60	285	348
Paro	0	16	73	309	398
Pema Gatshel	0	4	10	163	177
Punakha	0	2	16	243	261
Samdrup Jongkhar	15	9	71	251	346
Samtse	0	1	46	229	276
Sarpang	4	4	28	383	419
Thimphu	127	90	507	2,808	3,532
Trashigang	5	27	57	365	454
Trashiyangtse	0	0	37	95	132
Trongsa	0	0	24	146	170
Tsirang	0	0	5	114	119
Wangdue Phodrang	0	0	20	596	616
Zhemgang	0	0	32	228	260
Bhutan	201	188	1,216	7,497	9,102

Contd...

TABLE 6.5(b)
NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES BY TYPE BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 2003

Dzongkhag	Agro based	Forest based	Mineral based	Services	Contract	Others	All types
Bumthang	9	23	..	125	218	3	378
Chukha	25	33	7	545	759	37	1,406
Dagana	47	272	..	319
Gasa	2	30	..	32
Haa	1	12	..	71	197	..	281
Lhuntse	..	3	..	16	118	..	137
Monggar	7	16	2	118	348	..	491
Paro	6	42	2	295	398	11	754
PemaGatshel	2	6	4	50	177	1	240
Punakha	1	3	..	70	261	..	335
SamdrupJongkhar	10	20	3	301	346	8	688
Samtse	13	9	12	186	276	6	500
Sarpang	19	14	3	283	419	2	740
Thimphu	21	110	10	1,843	3,532	146	5,663
Trashigang	2	17	..	163	454	2	638
Trashiyangtse	1	5	..	34	132	..	172
Trongsa	1	5	..	56	170	..	232
Tsirang	3	1	..	94	119	..	217
Wangdue Phodrang	2	7	3	127	616	5	768
Zhemgang	3	10	..	52	260	1	326
Bhutan	126	336	46	4,478	9,102	222	14,310

Source: Department of Industry, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 6.6
PRODUCTION OF MINES AND MINERALS, BHUTAN, 2001 TO JUNE 2004

Minerals	2001	2002	2003	2004
Dolomite ('000 tonnes or mt)	338,846	388,056	367,402	226,110
Lime stone ('000 tonnes or mt)	514,976	506,268	551,525	326,736
Gypsum ('000 tonnes or mt)	100,907	105,658	122,829	28,547
Slate ('000 square feet)	0	6,100	57,970	69,437
Coal mines ('000 tonnes or mt)	84,596	88,567	66,324	12,383
Marble ('000 square feet)	4,993	3,207	6,228	2,773
Quartzite ('000 tonnes or mt)	47,511	47,464	52,058	23,478
Talc ('000 tonnes or mt)	13,528	23,118	23,101	27,200
Iron Ore ('000 mt)	0	0	0	0
Shale ('000 mt)	136	937	0	0
Const. Material ('000 mt)	10,375	319,702	316,068	121,048
Granite ('000 Square feet)	0	5,559	11,579	403

Source: Department of Geology and Mines, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 6.7
PRODUCTION AND USE OF MINES AND MINERALS, BHUTAN, 2003 TO JUNE 2004

Minerals	2003			2004		
	Export	Domestic use	Total	Exports	Domestic use	Total
Dolomites ('000 tonnes)	367,402	0	367,402	226,075	35	226,110
Lime stone ('000 tonnes)	26,448	525,076	551,524	18,815	307,921	19,122
Gypsum ('000 tonnes)	91,932	30,897	122,829	24,412	4,135	28,547
Coal mine ('000 tonnes)	24,606	41,718	66,324	3,454	8,929	12,383
Marble ('000 square feet)	0	6,228	6,228	0	2,773	2,773
Slate ('000 square feet)	0	57,970	57,970	0	69,437	69,437
Quartzite ('000 tonnes)	3,230	48,827	52,057	6,449	17,029	23,478
Talc (tonnes)	23,101	0	23,101	27,200	0	27,200
Iron Ore ('000 mt)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shale ('000 mt)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Const. Material ('000 mt)	42,711	273,356	316,067	12,123	108,925	121,048
Granite ('000 square feet)	0	11,579	11,579	0	403	403

Source: Department of Geology and Mines, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 6.8
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY AND SECTOR, BHUTAN, 1997

Type of Industry	Private sector	Joint sector	Public sector	Semi-government	Others	Company	All Sectors
Forest based industry	89	3	..	1	1	3	97
Agrobased industry	34	2	2	1	2	5	46
Mineralbased industry	18	2	1	6	27
Other industry	36	1	5	..	1	..	43
All industries	177	8	8	2	4	14	213

Source: 1998 National Census of Manufacturing Industries.

TABLE 6.9
DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT BY DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, 1997

Dzongkhag	Number of establishment	Percentage
Bumthang	15	7.0
Chukha	43	20.2
Dagana
Gasa
Haa	3	1.4
Lhuntse
Monggar	6	2.8
Paro	11	5.2
Pema Gatshel	2	0.9
Punakha
Samdrup Jongkhar	15	7.0
Samtse	21	9.9
Sarpang	11	5.2
Thimphu	70	32.9
Trashigang	5	2.3
Trashiyangtse	3	1.4
Trongsa	2	0.9
Tsirang
Wangdue Phodrang	3	1.4
Zhemgang	3	1.4
Bhutan	213	100.0

Source: 19998 National Census of Manufacturing Industries.

TABLE 6.11
PERSONS ENGAGED AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER BY TYPE OF WORK BY INDUSTRY
BHUTAN, 1997

Type of industry	Production Line Workers			
	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
Forest based industry	1,240	1,348	1,342	1,307
Agrobased industry	1,571	1,457	1,411	1,494
Mineralbased industry	1,497	1,512	1,531	1,517
Other industry	713	708	764	801
Total	5,021	5,025	5,048	5,119

TABLE 6.11(contd.)
PERSON ENGAGED AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER BY TYPE OF WORK BY INDUSTRY
BHUTAN, 1997

Type of industry	Non-production Line Workers			
	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
Forest based industry	474	507	501	487
Agrobased industry	363	360	339	347
Mineralbased industry	1,676	1,548	1,549	1,675
Other industry	111	109	110	110
Total	2,624	2,524	2,499	2,619

Source: 1998 National Census of Manufacturing Industries.

TABLE 6.12
NUMBER OF PERSON ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND
SEX, BHUTAN, 1997

Sector	Male			Employee
	All male	Proprietor	Unpaid	
Private	3,712	71	10	3,631
Joint Sector	576	15	..	561
Public Sector	1,355	1,355
Semi-government	98	98
Others	98	1	..	99
Company	1,039	1	..	1,038
Total	6,878	88	10	6,780

Contd..

TABLE 6.12 (contd.)
NUMBER OF PERSON ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND
SEX, BHUTAN, 1997

Sector	Female			
	All female	Proprietor	Unpaid	Employee
Private	1,415	21	10	1,382
Joint Sector	69	1	..	68
Public Sector	507	507
Semi-government	48	48
Others	75	75
Company	787	787
Total	2,901	22	10	2,867

Note:
Excludes 2,813 employees whose differentiation by sex was not available.

Source: 1998 National Census of Manufacturing Industries.

TABLE 6.13
PERCENT OF EXPENDITURE ON FUEL USED BY SECTOR, BHUTAN, 1997

sector	Kerosene	Fuel oil	Wood/ charcoal	Gas	Other	All fuel
Private sector	88.7	16.7	28.4	53.2	43.1	35.4
Joint sector	0.2	..	45.2	..	1.1	24.7
Public sector	0.5	83.3	15.9	38.3	..	9.5
Semi-government
Others
Company	10.6	..	10.5	8.5	55.8	30.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1998 National Census of Manufacturing Industries.



About two and half decades back, Bhutan had fragmented transport and communications network. An efficient road system for a landlocked country assumes paramount importance as it plays a crucial role in supporting all development activities and in stimulating domestic and international trade. The first appearance of motor vehicle was in 1962 and surface transport continues to be the main means of transport. The Bhutan Government Transport Service (BGTS) originally entrusted with goods transportation was restructured to concentrate on passenger transport. In 1985 the

gradual privatization of the public transport services was achieved in 1990 with 21 operators managing a fleet of more than 100 buses on 73 routes. As of June 2004, there were 26,760 registered vehicles in Bhutan.

The Government in order to promote and develop the surface transport, with emphasis on safety, formulated the Roads Safety and Transport Act, which became operational since October 1997. In the last 25 years, tremendous achievements were made in establishing 415 kilometers of motorable roads and several motorable bridges. In the difficult areas where the construction of motorable road has not yet begun, suspension bridges provide the vital transport links. Today the Department of Roads is responsible for the design and planning of roads and in setting standards for quality.

Druk Air, the national airline commenced providing services since February 1983 and was commercialized in 1985. Bhutan established its international air links first with Kolkata, India and today it flies to seven destinations in the region. The Division of Civil Aviation was established in 1986 to provide infrastructure and services and to regulate the airline industry. The Civil Aviation Act was enacted in 1990 and the Division of Civil Aviation became the member of ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization). The Paro International Airport was inaugurated on 10 April 1999 and has taken the air transport sectors further ahead in providing the reliable, safe and comfortable travel services.

Within the last two and half decades, telecommunication network has changed from physical wire network to a national digital network. Telecommunication has been accorded high priority in Bhutan's development plans. Bhutan's first satellite international link was established in 1990 with the installation of the Earth satellite station and an international gateway switch in Thimphu. In September 1993 the telecommunication link between Thimphu and Tsirang was established and in March 1999 all the 20 district headquarters had access to telecommunication services. Within the period 1992-1999 the number of telephones per 100 people increased from 0.08 to 1.12.

Following the formulation and implementation of Bhutan Postal Act of 1996, Division of Post was incorporated under Bhutan Companies Act. In 1993, Bhutan Post introduced International Express Mail Service and after a year Domestic Express Services and Fax Mail Services were introduced. Fax Money Order Service started in 1996 followed by Post Overnight Courier and Bhutan Post Express Passengers Services in 1997. Within a short period, Bhutan Post increased the types of services from 4 to 13. There are now 110 postal services where one on average, one Post Office caters around 6,843 Bhutanese People.

The recently completed national telecommunication network opened the path to global information network. On 2nd June 1999, the country established the first television network and also started the Internet Services. Since then, the information and communication technology such as Internet provides access to global information and plays an important role in the every day affairs. As of December 2004, there were 3,036 Internet and 30,285 telephone connections.

Yet another breakthrough was the launch of cellular mobile (B Mobile) services in the Kingdom. Coinciding with the His Majesty's Birthday, 11 November 2003, the Bhutan Telecom Authority has connected the three regions: Thimphu, Paro and Phuntsholing, in its first phase. The four new regions covered are Wangdue Phodrang, Punakha, Gelephu and Samdrup Jongkhar.

TABLE 7.1
LENGTH OF ROADS BY TYPE, BHUTAN, 2001 TO JUNE 2004.

Type of road	(Length in Km.)						
	highway	road	road	Urban road	Farm road	Forest road	All road
2001	1,558.0	476.0	1,092.9	87.7	3,745.8
Black topped	2,334.4
Non-black topped	1,411.1
2003*	1,578.1	459.0	1,327.2	91.7	..	555.1	4,007.1
Black topped	1,559.1	360.0	401.4	91.1	..	7.0	2,418.5
Non-black topped	19.0	99.0	925.8	0.6	..	544.1	1,588.6
2004	1,577.2	459.0	1,226.5	109.2	251.5	529.5	4,152.9
Black topped	1,559.1	360.0	417.1	102.1	4.8	7.4	2,450.5
Non-black topped	18.2	99.0	809.4	7.1	246.4	522.1	1,702.2

Source: Ministry of Works & Human Settlement, Thimphu

TABLE 7.2
LENGTH OF ROADS BY TYPE AND DZONGKHAG, BHUTAN, JUNE 2004

Dzongkhag	(Length in Km.)							Total	Percent
	National highway	District road	Feeder road	Urban road	Farm Road	Forest road	tage		
Bumthang	122.00	0.00	57.02	0.00	16.50	47.60	243.12	5.9%	
Chhukha	231.89	0.00	197.79	15.70	0.00	30.928	476.308	11.6%	
Dagana*	0.00	87.00	31.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.36	2.9%	
Gasa	0.00	0.00	18.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.61	0.5%	
Haa*	16.00	25.60	31.523	1.60	0.00	36.00	110.72	2.7%	
Lhuntse	0.00	45.00	32.90	0.00	11.20	0.00	89.10	2.2%	
Mongar	177.00	20.00	60.85	2.21	14.50	44.80	319.36	7.8%	
Paro*	103.00	36.40	50.03	0.00	49.54	5.19	244.16	6.0%	
Pemagatshel	0.00	23.00	31.62	0.00	16.66	17.60	88.88	2.2%	
Punakha*	9.00	0.00	86.32	0.00	9.50	59.00	163.82	4.0%	
Samdrup Jongkhar*	59.00	50.00	60.62	0.00	0.00	29.90	199.52	4.9%	
Samtse	0.00	89.00	25.10	8.20	0.50	7.00	129.80	3.2%	
Sarpang*	123.40	0.00	42.50	0.00	0.00	93.25	259.15	6.3%	
Thimphu	111.00	0.00	87.56	71.00	14.55	103.86	387.97	9.5%	
Trashigang	141.00	5.00	119.908	4.00	2.42	8.50	280.83	6.9%	
Trashy Yangtse	0.00	40.00	35.80	0.00	4.12	2.20	82.12	2.0%	
Trongsa	168.00	0.00	34.22	0.00	11.80	10.71	224.73	5.5%	
Tsirang*	62.00	0.00	37.70	1.50	0.00	6.48	107.68	2.6%	
Wangdue Phodrang	150.80	0.00	101.48	3.00	11.42	19.60	286.26	7.0%	
Zhemgang	104.00	38.00	70.61	1.89	5.86	41.60	261.96	6.4%	
Bhutan	1,578.09	459.00	1,213.52	109.10	168.57	564.224	2,24.092.46	100.1%	

Source: Ministry of Works & Human Settlement, Thimphu

TABLE 7.3
NUMBER AND LENGTH OF BRIDGES BY TYPE, BHUTAN, JUNE 2004

Type of bridges	Number	(Length in Km.)	
		Length	Percent
Reinforced concrete	63	1173.4	20
Prestressed concrete	5	306.0	5
Bailey bridge	82	2249.6	38
Bailey Suspension Bridge	5	475.8	8
Hemilton and steel	6	171.0	3
Composite bridge	23	335.6	6
Wooden	3	41.0	1
Submersible	7	193.6	3
Arch-RCC	1	120.0	2
Steel Pony Truss	4	197.0	3
Steel Truss	6	310.0	5
Langer Arch	1	95.2	2
Steel Girder	3	250.0	4
All bridges	209	5918.1	100

Source: Ministry of Works & Human Settlement, Thimphu

TABLE 7.6
NUMBER OF DRIVING LICENCES ISSUED BY REGION AS OF JUNE 2004

Region	No. of Licenses
Thimphu	19,420
Phuentsholing	4,006
Gelephu	2,537
Samdrupjongkhar	2,106
Total	28,069

Source: Road Safety & Transport Authority, MoIC, Thimphu.

TABLE 7.8
NUMBERS OF PASSENGERS CARRIED & REVENUE EARNED BY DRUK AIR FLIGHTS BY SECTOR
2000 TO JUNE 2004

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Paro to Kolkata	2,600	2,400	3,156	3,592	2,281
Kolkata to Paro	2,470	2,394	2,585	3,116	2,116
Paro to Bangkok	6,556	7,578	9,007	8,431	4,881
Bangkok to Paro	6,623	8,292	8,874	8,269	4,881
Paro to Dhaka	363	233	142	462	462
Dhaka to Paro	332	200	90	471	471
Paro to Delhi	3,713	3,417	3,185	3,393	1,931
Delhi to Paro	3,728	3,604	3,296	3,469	1,931
Paro to Kathmandu	3,793	3,753	3,193	2,881	1,781
Kathmandu to Paro	3,722	3,677	3,229	2,953	1,781
Kathmandu to Delhi	563	217	427	2,121	1,046
Delhi to Kathmandu	221	62	81	1,046	1,046
Kolkata to Bangkok	2,208	1,880	1,568	2,059	1,279
Bangkok to Kolkata	1,313	1,076	1,406	1,991	1,279
Dhaka to Bangkok	427	115	184	1279	558
Bangkok to Dhaka	321	111	157	558	558
Paro to Yangon	42	82	82
Yangon to Paro	1	82	82
Paro to Gaya	0	106	58
Gaya to Paro	0	58	58
Yangon to Bangkok	139	615	615
Bangkok to Yangon	18	169	169
Total passengers (a)	38,953	39,009	40,859	47,712	27,712
Revenue (Nu.in millions)	208	351	424.5	451.3	241.3
During fiscal/calendar year	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04

Source: Policy & Planning Division, MoIC, Thimphu.

TABLE 7.9
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS MADE BY DRUK AIR BY SECTOR, 2000 TO 2004

Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
Paro to Calcutta	120	189	156	258
Calcutta to Paro	125	167	157	248
Paro to Bangkok	175	211	258	261
Bangkok to Paro	172	205	261	261
Paro to Dhaka	39	27	103	0
Dhaka to Paro	34	29	104	0
Paro to Delhi	102	104	106	136
Delhi to Paro	102	105	104	136
Paro to Kathmandu	121	105	104	134
Kathmandu to Paro	120	105	103	136
Paro to Yangon	n.a	16	104	9
Yangon to Paro	n.a	17	104	101
Paro to Gaya	n.a	n.a	7	9
Gaya to Paro	n.a	n.a	7	9
All sectors	1,110	1,280	1,678	1,645

Source: Druk Air Corporation, Thimphu.

TABLE 7.12
NUMBER OF TRUNK LINES, CONNECTION CAPACITIES & SETS IN USE, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Details	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Trunk lines	691	713	713
Satellite Communications	88	106	106	128	128
International Lines	28	28	28	50	50
Domestic (DAMA)	60	78	78	78	78
Digital Microwave	480	480	480	480	480
Digital Radio Concentrator System	15	15	15	15	15
DRMASS	60	60	60	60	60
VOIP	n.a	n.a	30	30	30
Connection capacity	16,580	21,879	21,879	34,120	36,812
Telephone sets in use	13,531	17,730	20,168	23,657	26,822
Cellular Mobile Subscribers	7,736	10,500

Note:

1. Trunk Lines consist of Satellite, Microwave, DRCS, DRMASS and VOIP.
2. Bhutan Telecom has a total of 1.5 Mb/sec IDR voice circuits which equals to 24 trunk lines and can go up to 48 channels with LRE equipment.

Source: Bhutan Telecom, Thimphu.

TABLE 7.13
NUMBER OF TELEPHONE TRUNK CALLS BY TYPE, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Type of call	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Domestic calls	6,843	8,212.00	10,285	13,684,113	7,526,262
International calls	170	187.00	220	273,431	64,899
India	1,086	1,227	1,387	1,710,548	1,026,329
Other	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
All calls	8,100	9,628	11,893	15,668,092	8,617,490

Source: Bhutan Telecom, Thimphu.

TABLE 7.14
TELECOMMUNICATION TRAFFIC IN MINUTES AND REVENUE EARNINGS, BHUTAN, 2001 TO JUNE 2004

Detail	2001	2002	2003	2004
Type of call				
Domestic call (minutes)	19,617,143	24,704,092	34,210,284	18,815,656
International call (minutes)	4,227,729	4,824,491	4,959,950	2,727,972
India	3,510,283	4,099,185	4,276,372	2,565,823
Other countries	717,446	725,306	683,578	162,149
Total calls	23,844,872	29,528,583	39,170,234	21,543,628

TABLE 7.15
NUMBER OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES, 2001 TO JUNE 2004

Postal infrastructure	2001	2002	2003	2004
General Post Office	2	2	2	2
Post Office	25	25	27	28
Branch Post Office
Agency Post Office	10	10	10	10
Community Mail Office	70	70	70	70
Telegraph or Fax Office
Wireless Stations(a)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Notes:

- WT. Stations are merged with Telecommunication Division since July 1995
(a) Includes 3 stations installed at New Delhi, Dhaka and Kalimpong.

Source: Bhutan Post, Thimphu.

TABLE 7.16
VOLUME OF POSTAL MAIL TRAFFIC BY DESTINATION, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2003

Type of service	2000	2001	2002	2003
Domestic	1,305,044	1,117,047	1,278,831	1,062,100
International	1,001,435	683,789	658,701	590,400
Dispatch	408,544	265,886	246,845	204,900
Receipt	592,891	417,903	411,856	385,500
Total mail items	2,306,479	1,800,836	1,937,532	1,652,500

Source: Bhutan Post, Thimphu

TABLE 7.17
VOLUME OF MAIL, BY TYPE OF ARTICLE AND DESTINATION, BHUTAN, 2003

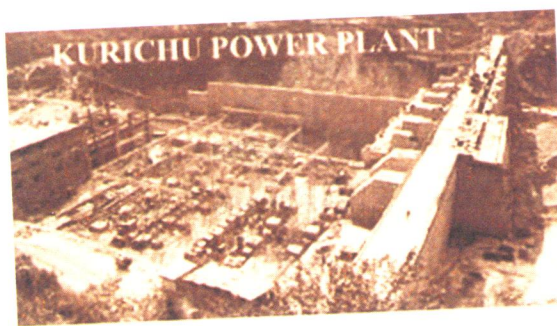
Type of mail	Actual Volume		International	
	Total Domestic	Total	Inward	Outward
Letter-post items				
Ordinary letter	844,200	461,700	317,700	144,000
Registered items	103,000	56,100	18,600	37,500
Parcels	1,900	3,130	2,970	160
Express mail service (EMS)	19,200	16,900	9,800	7,100
Facsimile message	93,800	51,300	35,300	16,000
All mail items	1,062,100	589,130	384,370	204,760

Source: Bhutan Post, Thimphu

TABLE 7.18
NUMBER AND VALUE OF MONEY ORDER BY TYPE, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2003

Type	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total money orders				
Number of orders ('000)	415,880	47,365	27,659	38,780
Amount of orders ('000 Nu.)	153,546,700	169,444,915	64,011,289	67,981,300
Domestic money order				
Number of orders ('000)	23,830	34,810	12,071	23,000
Amount of orders ('000 Nu.)	122,688,140	134,956,960	30,157,172	36,021,200
International money order				
Dispatched				
Number of orders ('000)	17,570	12,360	15,458	15,700
Amount of orders ('000 Nu.)	29,780,975	33,356,490	33,703,539	31,844,200
Receipts				
Number of orders ('000)	188	195	130	80
Amount of orders ('000 Nu.)	1,077,585	1,131,465	150,678	115,900

Source: Bhutan Post, Thimphu



The major source of energy in Bhutan has traditionally been firewood, and still represents the major source of energy consumption. Electricity generation, though still relatively small in comparison with the rest of the world is growing in importance. Up until recently, electricity generation was based on small diesel generating and micro hydro stations, providing limited supply of electricity, which was supplemented by imports from India. With the commissioning of the first two units of Chukha Hydel Projects in 1986, and the other two units in 1998 Bhutan substantially increased its electricity generation and became a significant exporter of electricity to India. In 2004, the total electricity generation was 2,492 Million KWh.

The Kurichu Hydro power with a capacity of 60W and Bashocu Hydro Power with 24MW generated 341MKWh and 182MKWh respectively in 2004. With the commissioning of mega "Tala Hydel Power Project" in 2006, it will substantially improve the energy generation in the country.

Domestic consumption of electricity has been marginal but should increase with the ongoing emphasis on Rural Electrification Programs. Other forms of energy as the solar, wind and biomass energy are being explored. Number of villages electrified increased from 331 in 1995/96 to 1,064 villages as of December 2004. This trend is a positive indication of the prospective reduction of dependence on fuel wood as a source of energy, in the near future.

Studies have reported that Bhutan has one of the highest per capita consumption of firewood. However, this will slowly changed with the government's policy of duty-free import of wood saving electrical gadgets.

TABLE 8.1
ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS AND THEIR CAPACITIES, BHUTAN, FY 2002/03

Generating station (Dzongkhag)	Installed capacity (No. x MW)	Generating capacity (MW)	Peak generation (MW)	Energy generated (MU)
Hydro stations (a)				
Chukha	4 X 84.000	336.000	360.000	1815.356
Chumey (Bumthang)	3 X 0.50	1.350	1.081	3.637
Gidakom (Thimphu)	5 X 0.25	0.660	0.580	1.565
Jushina (Thimphu)	4 X 0.09	0.360	0.269	1.628
Kurichu (MonGgar)	4 X 15.00	60.000	45.000	255.772
Basochu(W/phodrang)	2 X 24.00	24.000	24.540	109.284
Rangjung (Trashigang)	2 X 1.10	2.200	1.890	6.610
Chenari (Trashigang)	3 X 0.25	0.000	0.000	0.000
Khaling (Trashigang)	3 X 0.20	0.400	0.319	0.629
Khalangzi (Monggar)	3 X 0.13	0.260	0.242	0.376
Wangdue Phodrang	3 X 0.10	0.300	0.147	0.779
Micro hydels				
Lhuntse (Lhuntse)	2 X 0.06	0.120	..	0.226525
Rukubji (W/phodrang)	1 X 0.04	0.040	..	0.064704
Tangsibi (Trongsa)	1 X 0.03	0.030	..	0.013280
Trongsa (Trongsa)	1 X 0.05	0.050	..	0.069641
Bubja (Trongsa)	1 X 0.03	0.030	..	0.044104
Tamshing (Bjakar)	1 X 0.03	0.030	..	0.079350
Ura (Bjakar)	1 X 0.05	0.050	..	0.159914
Yadi (Mongar)	1 X 0.03	0.030	..	0.086857
Kekhar (Zhemgang)	1 X 0.02	0.020
Surey (Sarpang)	1 X 0.07	0.070
Damphu (Tsirang)	2 X 0.10	0.020	0.138	0.820320
Tingtibi (Zhemgang)	2 X 0.10	0.020	0.150	0.993020
Dagana (Dagana)	2 X 0.10	0.020	0.170	0.820229
Lingzhi (Thimphu)	1 X 0.01	0.008
Rongchu (Lhuntse)	2 X 0.10	0.200	..	0.540260

Source: Department of Energy, MTI, Thimphu.

Contd...

TABLE 8.1 (contd.)
ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS AND THEIR CAPACITIES, BHUTAN, FY 2002/03

Generating station	(Dzongkhag)	Number of machines	Generating capacity (MW)	Peak generation (MW)	Energy generated (MU)
Diesel generation station					
Thimphu		7	0.000
Paro		1	0.000
Phuntsholing		3	0.000	..	0.000
Damphu		3	0.002
Trongsa		2	0.150
Gelephu		2	0.692	..	0.054
Sarpang		2	0.505	..	0.017
Kalikhola		2	0.000
Zhemgang		3	0.017
Dagana		2	0.001
Trashigang		5	0.009
Bjakar		3	0.271
Monggar		1	0.019
Samdrup Jongkhar		2	0.000
Trashiyangtse		1	0.058
Pema Gatshel		1	0.012
Samtse		1	0.003
Other diesel station					
Penden Cement Authority Ltd.		4	3.600	..	0.003
Bhutan Board Products Ltd.		2	0.458	..	0.000
Chhukha Hydro Power Corp.		5	1.949	..	0.001
Bhutan Carbide & Chemical Ltd.		2	0.225	..	0.140
Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd.		1	0.288	..	0.152
Kurichu Project Authority		2	0.563	..	0.000
Basochu Project Authority		1	0.090

Source: Department of Energy, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 8.2
TOTAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND SUPPLY, BHUTAN, 2000/01 TO 2002/03

Details	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Installed capacity (MW)	368.65	422.82	437.82
Chhukha hydro power	336.00	336.00	336.00
Kurichu hydro power	15.00	45.00	60.00
Basochu hydro power	..	24.00	24.00
Other hydro power	8.46	8.63	8.63
All diesel generators	9.19	9.19	9.19
Electricity generation (MU)	1,805.29	2,059.40	2200.17
Chhukha hydro power	1,791.65	1,861.75	1815.36
Kurichu hydro power	..	126.30	255.77
Basochu hydro power	..	55.13	109.28
Other hydro power	13.38	15.77	19.14
All diesel generators	0.27	0.45	0.61
Exports (MU)	1,380.15	1,477.69	1560.44
Imports (MU)	9.93	6.90	24.30
Total energy requirement (MU)	441.24	578.51	664.33
Total energy sales (MU)	401.90	510.45	571.27
Energy losses (MU)	39.14	68.06	93.05
Percentage losses (%)	8.87	11.77	14.00
Peak system demand (MW)	92.00	92.63	105.33
Length of HT lines (33/11 KV)			
Overhead lines (km)	1,258.39	1,369.74	1712.53
Underground lines (km)	20.43	26.02	27.23
Length of LT lines			
Overhead lines (km)	1,267.84	1,358.35	1802.39
Underground lines (km)	45.34	57.86	63.06

Note:

The imports data unlike in the past now include import at CHPC from PGCIL (21.738 MU) and import at KHPC from PGCIL (0.450 MU). Similarly total energy requirement and losses include that of CHPC, KHPC and BHPC

The HT overhead in the past was only 11 KV lines, now the figures have been changed to include 33 KV also.

Source: Department of Energy, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 8.3
MAJOR TRANSMISSION LINES FOR EVACUATING HYDRO POWER
FROM CHHUKHA POWER PLANT, 2003

Station		220 KV	132 KV	66 KV
		line(Km)	line(Km)	line (Km)
Chukha	- Birpara	1.000 (D/C)
Chukha	- Singhigoan	33.320
Chukha	- Simtokha	54.367
Gelephug	- Indian border	..	0.300	..
Gyleposhing	- kilikhar	..	10.214	..
Kilikhar	- Kanglung	..	29.807	..
Nangkor	- Deothang	..	23.668	..
Gyleposhing	- Nangkor	..	33.700	..
Nangkor	- Nganglam	..	34.300	..
Nganglam	- Tingtibi	..	83.200	..
Tingtibi	- Gelephug	..	46.000	..
Chukha	- Gedu	20.100
Gedu	- Phuntsholing	17.700
Chukha	- Confluence	36.700
Confluence	- Simtokha	18.300
Confluence	- Haa	33.522
Confluence	- Paro	24.022
Simtokha	- W/phodrang	26.023
Lobeysa	- Basochhu	23.023
Phuntsholing	- Gomtu	27.002
Phuntsholing	- Singhigoan	8.380
Phuntsholing	Birpara	Redundant
Total		D/C::87.687 (S/C)	261.189	234.772

Note:
D/C stands for double circuit and S/C for single circuit.

Source: Department of Energy, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 8.4
DETAILS OF DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BHUTAN, 1999/00 TO 2002/03

Details	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Towns electrified (numbers)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Villages electrified (numbers)	552.0	646.0	690.0	819.0
Consumers ('000)	35.7	35.9	38.7	44.7
Sales of energy (million Nu.)	280.7	268.7	381.1	468.2
Per capita energy consumption				
Units)	720.0	632.2	808.0	927.3

Note:
The Per capita Energy consumption has increased in 2002/03 partly because of change in format, which started including generation of CHPC, BHPC and KHPC.

Source: Department of Energy, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 8.5
MONTHLY REVENUE FROM SALE OF ENERGY FROM CHHUKHA HYDROPOWER, 2002 TO 2003

Month	2002			2003		
	Export	Internal	Total	Export	Internal	Total
January	33.37	14.54	47.91	30.31	13.97	44.28
February	20.73	12.67	33.40	19.97	13.04	33.01
March	21.60	13.50	35.10	21.87	13.90	35.77
April	64.11	12.38	76.49	109.8	12.71	122.51
May	144.59	12.83	157.42	116.21	12.77	128.97
June	279.25	10.38	289.63	260.74	11.13	271.88
July	349.82	11.25	361.06	342.98	12.10	355.07
August	329.89	11.62	341.51	347.47	11.74	359.21
September	313.01	11.23	324.23	335.65	11.55	347.20
October	257.49	12.11	269.61	325.81	12.12	337.93
November	111.50	12.32	123.82	185.35	12.26	197.60
December	57.76	13.43	71.19	89.81	14.00	103.81
Total	1,983.10	148.27	2,131.37	2,185.97	151.29	2,337.26

Source: Department of Energy, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 8.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY TYPE OF CONSUMER, BHUTAN, 1999/00 TO 2002/03

Type of consumer	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Total consumption (MU)	434.40	383.99	489.26	550.64
Domestic	46.70	52.54	63.670	72.12
Commercial & Government Office	42.03	57.58	32.24	44.97
Industry	338.53	267.11	343.73	365.76
Bulk supply	6.81	6.38	49.20	66.85
Public lighting	0.34	0.37	0.42	0.95
Consumption as percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Domestic	10.75	13.68	13.01	13.10
Commercial & Government Office	9.68	14.99	6.59	8.17
Industries	77.93	69.56	70.26	66.42
Bulk supply	1.57	1.66	10.06	12.14
Public lighting	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.17

Source: Department of Energy, MTI, Thimphu.

CHAPTER 9 : TOURISM

The tourism industry has been an important source of hard currency to Bhutan since the country was first opened to tourism in 1974. The potential as far as foreign exchange earnings are concerned are very high, though the Government has followed a strategy regulating the number of tourists coming into Bhutan.



The main statistics of interest in the field of tourism relate to the characteristics of visitors and the details of existing tourist facilities, interest centers and visitor

arrivals, where they come from, when they come and the purpose of their visit. Earning of foreign exchange from the overseas visitors is another important aspect.

There has been a steady rise of tourist arrivals in the country during the 1990s through 2000, while in 2002 there was a comparative decrease in tourist arrivals owing to the terrorism and outbreak of SARS. In 2003, there were 5,823 tourists compared to 5,242 in 2002. The largest numbers of tourist arrivals have been originating from the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom.

TABLE 9.1
ANNUAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY REGION/CONTINENT, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Africa	7	27	17	14	3
South Africa	7	27	17	14	3
Asia & Pacific	1,383	1,346	1,281	1411	652
Australia	179	138	214	165	85
China	10	27	25	19	29
Japan	875	1,038	892	952	436
Korea	3	34	44	13	4
Malaysia	16	3	2	28	6
Nepal	50	14	16	13	8
New Zealand	31	25	32	37	25
Phillipines	13	8	8	8	6
Singapore	31	15	8	20	30
Taiwan	175	44	40	90	23
Thailand	92	36	46	66	23
America	3,024	2,367	2,142	2,025	1,301
Argentina	29	4	4	7	4
Brazil	10	10	21	19	23
Canada	194	197	166	121	85
Mexico	37	7	38	72	7
USA	2,754	2,149	1,913	1,806	1,182
Europe	1,941	1,342	1,067	2,671	1,329
Austria	131	128	92	152	55
Belgium	95	76	22	104	44
Czech	12	2	5	11	4
Denmark	30	22	10	55	23
Finland	60	17	14	14	7
France	399	287	192	288	184
Germany	662	414	346	496	225
Greece	25	11	4	3	12
Ireland	10	9	7	14	3
Italy	156	192	177	331	205
Luxemburg	2	4	1	7	3
Netherlands	359	180	197	179	49

Contd...

TABLE 9.1(contd.)
ANNUAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY REGION/CONTINENT, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Norway	7	19	25	9	2
Poland	26	39	41	11	34
Portugal	19	43	4	25	8
Russia	13	27	25	56	19
Spain	141	73	68	77	23
Sweden	48	28	41	48	17
Switzerland	137	170	164	177	67
Turkey	34	30	61	9	1
United Kingdom	595	681	519	605	344
Middle East	92	165	98	47	15
Israel	68	78	5	47	15
Others	24	87	93	93	43
Total arrivals	7,559	6,393	5,599	6,261	3,343
Trekkers	926	468	357	438	136
Cultural	6,633	5,925	5,242	5,823	3,207

Source: Department of Tourism, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 9.2
TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND REVENUE RECEIPTS, BHUTAN,
2000 TO JUNE 2004

Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
America	3,024	2,367	2,142	2025	1,301
Asia and Pacific	1,556	1,462	1,332*	1411	652
Europe	2,948	2,450	2,015	2671	1,328
Africa	7	27	17	14	3
Others	24	87	93	140	58
All regions (persons)	7,559	6,393	5,599	6261	3,343
Tourism revenue receipts					
Ngultrums (million)	n.a	n.a	133.4	n.a	n.a
Or					
US Dollars (million)	10.50	9.20	7.98	8.32	4

Note:
*Includes Israel which falls under Middle East region.

Source : Department of Tourism, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 9.3
NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS BY SEASON AND MONTH, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Season/Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Winter	1,274	874	849	1,343	89
November	996	517	643	862	n.a
December	213	172	151	289	n.a
January	65	185	55	192	88
Spring	2,284	2,540	1,814	1,967	2,483
February	223	355	269	98	358
March	1,066	553	862	654	831
April	995	1,632	683	1,215	1,304
Summer	764	551	489	685	761
May	415	276	296	397	448
June	187	146	79	176	313
July	162	129	114	112	n.a
Autumn	3,237	2,428	2,447	2,266	n.a
August	307	252	213	198	n.a
September	683	868	760	612	n.a
October	2,247	1,308	1,474	1,456	n.a
Total Arrivals	7,559	6,393	5,599	6,261	3,343

Source: Department of Tourism, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 9.4
NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Purpose	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Tour, holidays & recreation	6,633	5,925	5,242	5,823	3,207
Trekking & mountaineering	926	468	357	438	136
Total tourists	7,559	6,393	5,599	6,261	3,343

Source : Department of Tourism, MTI, Thimphu.

TABLE 9.5
NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Mode of transport	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
By Air	6,522	5,544	4,062	5,134	2,749
By Road	1,037	849	1,537	1,127	594
Total arrivals	7,559	6,393	5,599	6,261	3,343

Source : Department of Tourism, MTI, Thimphu.

CHAPTER 10 : FOREIGN TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENT

Bhutan's economy is closely linked with India, though efforts towards diversification of products and markets are actively pursued. While economy links with other countries are limited, significant amount of aid have been received in recent years and this has enabled substantial increases in imports from third countries. Exports to third countries continue to be very low against higher imports, so reliance has to be placed on inflows of aid for the financing of imports. Balance of Payments statistics are designed to show the difference between the total payments made to foreign countries and the total receipts from foreign countries. Payments and receipts include imports and exports of merchandise; services and transfers (such as freight and insurance charges); expenditure by travelers; and capital movements (such as loans and investments). The trade balance measures the balance between imports and exports. Including services and transfers to provide a measure of the current account balance obtain a more comprehensive picture of the balance of payments situations.

The balance of payments statements also show how any negative current account balance is financed. In the case of Bhutan this is achieved through foreign aid. Any surplus of foreign aid over and above current account deficits means an increase in the foreign currency reserves of the country. Balance of payments statistics in Bhutan are compiled by the Royal Monetary Authority based on information from its own accounts and those of the Banks, together with information on imports and exports.



TABLE 10.1
OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES, BHUTAN, FY 2000/01 TO 2002/03

Item	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
A. Current Account	(370.1)	(297.0)	2,937.1
Exports, fob	4615.8	4,994.8	5,405.90
Imports, cif	(9,106.3)	(8,990.2)	(9,042.1)
Trade balance	(4,490.4)	(3,995.5)	(3,636.2)
Services*1	(113.4)	(115.1)	(780.5)
Credit	1,570.3	1,530.3	1272.0
Debit	(1,683.7)	(1,645.4)	(2,052.5)
Income	34.1	(226.5)	(6,46.6)
Credit	718.5	436.3	513.6
Debit	(684.4)	(662.9)	(11,60.3)
Current Transfers	4,199.7	4,040.0	8,000.50
Credit	6,083.6	6,222.0	10,180.70
Debit	(1,883.9)	(2,181.90)	(21,80.3)
B. Capital and Financial Account	1,428.6	2,947.4	4,645.50
Foreign Direct Investment	..	101.2	117.9
Portfolio Investment	(881.4)
Foreign Aid (Loans net)*2	2,310.0	2,846.2	4,527.50
Other loans
C. Net Errors and Omissions	(815.7)	(1,406.40)	(5,009.4)
D. Overall balance*3	(242.77)	1,243.99	2,573.50

Notes:

Figures within bracket indicate deficit (-).

*1 In all prior BOP publications (data till 2000/01), Services, Income and Transfer Receipts and Payments (also known as "Invisibles") were grouped as Servicematch Transfer Receipts and Service Transfer payments.

This format has now been altered to match IMF BOP standards. Therefore, from 199/00 Invisibles are thereafter classified under Net Services.

*2 As above, in all prior Bop publications (data till 2000/01), the Grant Net component was included in the Capital and Financial Account under Foreign Aid. From 1999/00 onwards, as IMF Standards, Grants are treated as Current Transfer Receipts.

*3 Overall balance is the Change in Reserves.

Source : Royal Monetary Authority Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 10.2
VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2003

Trade	2000	2001	2002	2003
Export	4,615.84	4,994.75	3,131.18	3,586.61
India	4,376.95	4,700.47	2,789.64	3,322.41
Third Countries	238.89	294.28	341.54	264.20
Import	7,875.00	8,990.20	10,046.14	11,566.93
India	6,231.31	6,988.78	7,573.57	10,228.52
Third Countries	1,643.69	2,001.42	2,472.57	1,338.41
Balance of trade	(3,259.16)	(3,995.45)	(6,914.96)	(7,980.29)
India	(1,854.36)	(2,288.31)	(4,783.93)	(6,906.12)
Third Countries	(1,404.80)	(1,707.14)	(2,131.03)	(1,074.17)

Note:
Figures within bracket indicate deficit (-).

Source: "Bhutan Trade Statistics 2003", Dept. of Revenue & Customs, MoF, Thimphu.

TABLE 10.3 (a)
TOP TEN COMMODITIES OF EXPORTS, BHUTAN, 2003

Commodity	Million Nu.	Share(%)	Rank
Parts of hydraulic turbines and water wheels including regulators	930.94	22.63	1
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	813.29	19.77	2
Other generating Sets	696.12	16.92	3
Rice	459.35	11.17	4
Beer made from malt	277.24	6.74	5
Cars, petrol below 1000 cc	263.51	6.41	6
Petrol	255.04	6.20	7
Other bars and rods	143.93	3.50	8
Parts and accessories of automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus	138.68	3.37	9
With steel core	135.58	3.30	10

Source: "Bhutan Trade Statistics 2003", Dept. of Revenue & Customs, MoF, Thimphu.

TABLE 10.3 (b)
TOP TEN COMMODITIES OF IMPORTS, BHUTAN, 2003

Commodity	Million Nu.	Share(%)	Rank
Carbides, whether or not chemically defined of calcium	640.80	24.03	1
Ferro-silicon	596.86	22.37	2
Portland cement	405.96	15.21	3
Mineral & aerated water (with sugar & flavour)	225.55	8.45	4
Particle board	184.59	6.92	5
Stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, of copper, not electrically insulated.	166.78	6.25	6
Oranges	145.82	5.46	7
Gypsum; anhydrite	103.92	3.89	8
Mixtures of Juices	99.96	3.75	9
Textured yarn	98.20	3.68	10

Source: "Bhutan Trade Statistics 2003", Dept. of Revenue & Customs, MoF, Thimphu.

TABLE 10.4
VALUE AND ITS PERCENTAGE SHARE OF IMPORTS FROM TEN SELECTED COUNTRIES, BHUTAN, 2003

Country	Mill. Nu	Share(%)	Rank
India	10228.52	91.3	1
Japan	200.20	1.8	2
Singapore	198.92	1.7	3
Thailand	148.78	1.3	4
Korea South	132.46	1.2	5
Denmark	72.44	0.6	6
Germany	69.60	0.6	7
Italy	55.34	0.5	8
Sweden	51.49	0.4	9
Bangladesh	49.11	0.4	10

Note:

Source: "Bhutan Trade Statistics 2003", Dept. of Revenue & Customs, MoF, Thimphu.

TABLE 10.5
VALUE AND ITS PERCENTAGE SHARE OF EXPORTS FROM TEN SELECTED COUNTRIES
BHUTAN, 2003

Country	Mill. Nu	Share(%)	Rank
India	3322.40	92.70	1
Bangladesh	223.94	6.20	2
Nepal	14.20	0.40	3
Swaziland	5.46	0.20	4
Japan	5.17	0.10	5
United States of America	5.08	0.10	6
United Kingdom	4.54	0.10	7
Netherlands	2.01	0.10	8
Singapore	0.99	0.00	9
Canada	0.98	0.00	10

Note:

Source: "Bhutan Trade Statistics 2003", Dept. of Revenue & Customs, MoF, Thimphu.

TABLE 10.6
GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, BHUTAN, 2000/01 TO 2003/04

Money reserves	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Millions of Indian Rupees				
1. Rupee reserves	3,567.3	3,663.9	3,330.2	4,362.3
Royal Monetary Authority	89.4	635.7	863.6	1,822.4
Bank of Bhutan	2,149.7	1,964.7	1,734.4	1,988.1
Bhutan National Bank	1,328.3	1,063.6	732.1	552.1
Millions of US Dollars				
2. Convertible currency	217.2	240.5	301.7	287.2
Royal Monetary Authority (a)	186.1	202.6	244.4	248.9
Royal Government	31.3
Bank of Bhutan	16.3	18.4	39.6	71.0
Bhutan National Bank	14.8	19.5	17.7	0.0
Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan (RICB)	0.00	0.1	0.2	383.1
3. Total reserves(1+2)	293.1	315.4	373.0	23.13
4. Total reserves	18.16	20.61	23.13	6.38
Rupee reserves	5.74	6.29	4.87	187.00
Convertible currency reserves	74.54	70.61	201.72	

Note:

(a) Includes reserve tranche position in the fund.

The definition of Bhutan's gross international reserves was revised in early 2004 to exclude reserves of the RICBL and the cash in hand of commercial banks. Historical data have also been adjusted.

Source: "Selected Economic Indicators June 2003", Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 10.7
MONTHLY AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATES, NGULTRUMS PER US \$, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2004

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	43.55	46.54	48.34	47.93	45.45
February	43.61	46.52	48.69	47.74	45.27
March	43.59	46.62	48.74	47.65	45.02
April	43.64	46.79	48.92	47.38	43.93
May	43.97	46.92	49.00	47.08	45.25
June	44.69	47.01	48.96	46.72	45.51
July	44.78	47.14	48.76	46.23	46.04
August	45.69	47.13	48.59	45.94	46.34
September	45.89	47.65	48.44	45.85	46.1
October	46.35	48.02	48.37	45.39	46.78
November	46.78	48.00	48.38	45.47	45.13
December	46.75	47.92	48.14	45.59	43.98
Calendar year average	44.94	47.19	48.61	46.58	45.32
Fiscal year average	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	43.64	46.39	48.21	47.93	45.41

Source: Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, Thimphu.



Until recent times most economic transactions in Bhutan were carried out on the basis of barter arrangements. The widespread use of money commenced during the 1960s with the expansion of trade with India and the inflow of development assistance. The Indian Rupee was used till 1974 when the Royal Government issued its first currency notes the Ngultrum. Since then, the monetary section has grown rapidly resulting in the dramatic economic development and improvement in transport and communication, planned urbanization in

spite of the fact that barter economy still remains in some part of the country. The monetary sector in Bhutan comprises the Royal Monetary Authority, Bhutan's Central Bank; the Bank Of Bhutan and the Bhutan National Bank. The non-bank financial institutions are the Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan and the Bhutan Development Finance Corporation which was established during 1988 to provide long-term loans for development purposes.

The Royal Monetary Authority has developed a comprehensive statistical system for the money, banking and finance sector. Important economic indicators are available in the regular quarterly bulletins "Selected Economic Indicators". The main element of the system is the monetary survey, which is a consolidation of the accounts of the Royal Monetary Authority and other Banks and Financial Institutions showing the financial relationship between these institutions and other sectors of the economy. Items covered include foreign assets and domestic credit, together with information on the money supply. In addition, financial statements are also available for the two non-bank financial institution.

TABLE 11.1
MONETARY SURVEY, ROYAL MONETARY AUTHORITY, BHUTAN NATIONAL BANK AND BANK OF BHUTAN, 2001 TO MAY 2004

Item	(Nu. in Million)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Assets total	16,312.7	20,252.8	20,233.9	21,154.0
Reserves	14,823.3	17,303.7	16,766.2	17,258.9
Foreign Asset	14,823.3	17,303.7	16,766.2	17,258.9
Rupee	3,405.1	4,567.0	3,575.9	3,245.5
Others	11,418.2	12,736.7	13,190.3	14,013.5
Domestic Credit	1,489.4	2,949.0	3,467.7	3,895.0
Claims on Government. (Net)	(1,255.7)	(455.9)	(1,038.5)	(1,058.5)
Claims on Government Corps	315.2	252.0	252.0	287.0
Claims on Joint Corps.	117.4	117.8	126.8	108.3
Claims on private sector	2,308.7	3,031.5	4,123.8	4,554.4
Claims on NFIs(1)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Real estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities total	16,312.7	20,252.8	20,233.9	21,154.0
General Insurance reserve funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government employee provident funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group Insurance Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit from DMB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unit Trust of Bhutan fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital accounts	417,088.5	1,472.1	1,909.0	1,839.3
Other items(net)	5,505.5	6,366.0	6,300.5	5,678.7

Notes:

(1)NFIs stands for Non Monetary Financial Institutions.

Source : Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.2
FINANCIAL DETAILS OF ROYAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF BHUTAN, 2001 TO MAY 2004

Item	(Nu. in Million)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Assets total	1,077.4	1,259.1	1,468.7	1431.6
Reserves	30.6	44.2	131.7	73.5
Foreign Asset	55.4	8.7	4.9	4.1
Rupee	50.0	2.7	0.1	0.1
Others	5.4	6.0	4.8	4.0
Domestic Credit	991.3	1,156.2	1,262.1	1334.0
Claims on Government (Net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Claims on Government Corps.	17.3	18.2	25.1	25.1
Claims on Joint Corps.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Claims on private sector	974.0	1,138.0	1,237.0	1308.9
Claims on NFIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities total	1,077.4	1,259.1	1,468.7	1431.6
General Insurance reserve funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life fund	44.1	55.8	71.6	77.0
Government employee provident funds	360.2	47.8	65.9	68.8
Group Insurance Fund	153.3	168.0	188.6	203.5
Credit from DMB	595.0	673.6	186.3	149.0
Unit Trust of Bhutan fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital accounts	156.8	193.6	269.4	266.8
Other items (net)	-232.0	120.0	236.9	266.4

Notes:

(1)NFIs stands for Non Monetary Financial Institutions.(a)Including Bhutan National bank.

Source: Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.3
FINANCIAL DETAILS OF BHUTAN NATIONAL BANK, 2000 TO MAY 2004

Item	(Nu. in Million)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asset total	3,979.7	4,854.7	5,361.7	6073.6
Reserves with RMA	195.4	1,917.8	1,441.8	1992.8
Foreign Asset	2,053.6	1,115.2	966.0	819.8
Rupee	1,088.3	651.0	609.8	491.0
Others	965.3	464.3	356.2	328.8
Domestic Credit	1,345.0	1,821.7	2,953.9	3261.0
Claims on Government	120.0	120.0	541.6	541.6
Claims on Government Corps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Claims on Joint Corps.	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6
Claims on private sector	1,213.9	1,690.4	2,401.0	2708.1
Claims on NBFIs	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Liabilities total	3,979.7	4,854.7	5,361.7	6073.6
Demand Deposit (Current and saving Deposits)	683.4	650.4	873.8	353.8
Time Deposit	2,220.6	3,057.6	2,510.0	3340.5
Foreign currency Deposit	30.0	29.6	44.3	
Central Govt. Deposit	556.2	640.0	375.0	288.5
Credit from RMA (b)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital account	334.9	328.5	700.0	723.3
Other items (net)	154.7	148.6	207.6	130.8

Source: Royal Monetary Authority and Bank of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.6
MONEY AND BANKING, BANK OF BHUTAN, 2001 TO MAY 2004

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asset total	9,137.7	11,300.5	11,602.3	12,342.4
Reserve with RMA	3,083.8	4,555.6	4,900.7	5,696.1
Foreign asset	3,027.0	4,189.8	3,937.9	3,736.1
Rupee	2,074.7	3,002.6	1,978.8	2,027.1
Other	952.3	1,187.2	1,959.1	1,711.1
Claims on Government	250.0	853.8	671.6	671.6
Claims on Government's corps.	315.2	252.0	252.0	267.1
Claims on joint's Corporations	110.0	110.2	119.2	100.7
Claims on private sector	1,093.0	1,339.2	1,721.0	1,844.1
Liabilities total	8,531.5	11,300.5	11,602.3	12,342.4
Demand deposit (a)	2,554.8	4,672.4	4,093.8	5,076.1
Time deposit	3,407.8	3,203.2	3,519.8	3,359.1
Foreign currency deposits	209.3	441.9	1,002.1	688.1
Foreign liabilities	973.4	0.0	0.0	739.1
Rupee	973.4	0.0	0.0	739.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government deposits	731.6	775.5	924.9	792.1
Credit from RMA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital account	654.7	865.8	1,034.7	985.1
Other items (net)	606.2	1,341.8	1,027.1	700.7

Notes:

In 1997 the Bhutan National Bank included with Bank of Bhutan. (a) Saving deposits included in demand deposits.

Source: Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.7
INVESTMENTS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY INDUSTRY, AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING, BHUTAN, 2001 TO MAY 2004

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	192.1	214.5	220.7	230.0
Bank of Bhutan	4.8	6.3	6.2	4.8
RICB	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
BDFC	186.9	208.1	214.0	225.2
Bhutan National Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service and Tourism	536.6	1,140.4	734.3	731.3
Bank of Bhutan	308.7	852.0	346.1	306.9
RICB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BDFC	175.1	214.9	269.1	298.2
Bhutan National Bank	52.8	73.6	119.1	126.2
Industry, Manufacturing	821.1	1,100.5	1,422.1	1,474.4
Bank of Bhutan	239.6	305.4	431.6	411.1
RICB	221.7	283.7	226.3	264.9
BDFC	143.2	186.2	243.9	241.7
Bhutan National Bank	216.6	325.2	520.4	556.7
Building and construction	900.2	1,348.3	1,878.2	2,175.9
Bank of Bhutan	184.3	286.7	350.2	377.1
RICB	322.9	360.9	350.2	519.0
BDFC	68.1	196.2	456.9	376.8
Bhutan National Bank	324.9	504.5	336.3	903.0
Trade and commerce	658.3	822.2	734.8	1,186.3
Bank of Bhutan	303.4	354.0	1,025.2	473.6
RICB	117.8	165.6	393.8	349.4
BDFC	47.1	67.4	326.8	42.3
Bhutan National Bank	190.0	235.1	36.6	321.0
Transport	711.8	743.3	267.9	734.9
Bank of Bhutan	400.3	416.3	794.8	467.7
RICB	155.7	139.2	452.2	96.6
BDFC	24.0	12.5	107.0	12.5
Bhutan National Bank	131.8	175.4	10.8	158.1
Personal and other loans	525.3	631.3	224.9	781.6
Bank of Bhutan	90.2	89.7	697.5	162.6
RICB	137.3	163.0	104.0	53.5
BDFC	5.5	4.0	54.6	3.1
Bhutan National Bank	292.3	374.6	535.5	562.3
Total	4,345.3	6,000.4	6,772.8	7,314.3

Source: Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.8
INTEREST RATES FOR DEPOSITS IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Type of deposit	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004
Savings	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.5-5.0%
Fixed deposit					
a) 3 months to less than 1 year	5.5%	5.5%	4.0%	5.5%	4.5-5.5%
b) 1 year to less than 1 year	7.0%	7.0%	5.5%	6.0%	6.0%
c) 2 years to less than 3 years	9.0%	9.0%	7.5%	6.5-7.5%	6.0-6.5%
d) More than 3 years	10.0%	10.0%	8.5%	7.0-8.5%	7.0-8.5%

*Till September 2003

Source: Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.9
INTEREST RATES AND REPAYMENT PERIOD BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF LOAN, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (a), BHUTAN, 2002 TO JUNE 2004

Sector	2002		2003*		2004	
	Interest Rate (% p.a)	Repayment period (Years)	Interest Rate (% p.a)	Repayment period (Years)	Interest Rate (% p.a)	Repayment period (Years)
Export finance (convertible currency areas)	13-15.5	1	13-15	1	13-15	1
General trade	15-15.5	3	15	3	15	3
Buses and trucks	13-16	5	13-16	5	13	5
Other passenger vehicles	15.5-16	5	12-13	5	15-16	5
Agriculture and Livestock	13.0	10	3-15	10	13-15	10
Manufacturing Industry	13.0	10	12	10	12-13	5
Service Industries(b)	13.0	5	12-13	5	12-13	5
Personal loans	15-16	5	15-16	5	15-16	5
Equity finance	13-14	5	12-13	5	12-13	..
Working capital	13-15.5	..	13-15	..	15	20
Housing	14.0	20	13	20	10-13	

Notes:

(a) Rates applicable since August 22, 1994.

(b) includes tourism, contract services, and other service activities.

*Till September 2003

Source: Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.10
NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Company	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bhutan Beverages & Company Ltd.	4,820.0	4,443.0	4,435.0
Bhutan Board Products Ltd.	489.0	489.0	489.0	489.0	489.0
Bhutan Carbide & Chemical Ltd.	266.0	266.0	267.0	267.0	267.0
Bhutan Dairy Ltd.	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd.	42.0	37.0	37.0	40.0	49.0
Bhutan National Bank	407.0	405.0	409.0	5,451.0	4,978.0
Bhutan Polimers Company Ltd.	78.0	78.0	95.0	104.0	104.0
Bhutan Tourism Corpn. Ltd	89.0	89.0	83.0	83.0	80.0
Druk Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.0	71.0
Druk plaster & Chemicals Ltd.	..	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0
Druk Satair Corpn. Ltd.	1,201.0	1,201.0	1,200.0	1,186.0	1,173.0
Druk Stone & Minerals Ltd.	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
Penden Cement Authority Ltd.	1,630.0	1,616.0	1,620.0	1,520.0	1,518.0
Royal Insurance Corpn. of Bhutan	2,543.0	2,056.0	1,871.0	1,715.0	1,688.0
State Trading Corpn. of Bhutan	133.0	133.0	127.0	127.0	127.0
Total	7,118.0	6,813.0	11,461.0	15,867.0	15,342.0

Source: Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan Ltd., Thimphu.

TABLE 11.11(a)
MARKET INFORMATION AT THE END OF DECEMBER, BHUTAN, 2003

Company	Price per share (Nu)	Paid-up Shares	Market Capitalization (Nu)
Bhutan Beverages Company Ltd.	320	1,150,000	368,000,000
Bhutan Board Products Ltd.	89	1,400,014	124,601,246
Bhutan Carbide Chemicals Ltd.	5,000	100,000	500,000,000
Bhutan Dairy Ltd.	100	25,000	2,500,000
Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd.	140	1,500,000	210,000,000
Bhutan National Bank	550	1,190,080	654,544,000
Bhutan Polimers Company Ltd.	250	249,334	62,333,500
Bhutan Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	1,000	20,940	20,940,000
Druk Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	100	62,370	6,237,000
Druk plaster & Chemicals Ltd.	100	100,000	10,000,000
Druk Satair Corpn. Ltd.	100	304,032	30,403,200
Druk Stone & Minerals Export Co. Ltd.	100	37,702	3,770,200
Penden Cement Authority Ltd.	5,200	226,667	1,178,668,400
Royal Insurance Corpn. of Bhutan Ltd.	3,500	96,000	336,000,000
State Trading Corpn. of Bhutan Ltd.	130	200,000	26,000,000
Total	16,679	6,662,139	3,533,997,546

Source: Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan Ltd., Thimphu.

TABLE 11.11(b)
MARKET INFORMATION, BHUTAN, AT THE END OF JUNE 2004

Company	Price per share (Nu.)	Paid-up Shares	Market Capitalization (Nu.)
Bhutan Beverages Company Ltd.	250	1,150,000	287,500,000
Bhutan Board Products Ltd.	89	1,400,014	124,601,246
Bhutan Carbide & Chemicals Ltd.	5,000	100,000	500,000,000
Bhutan Dairy Ltd.	100	25,000	2,500,000
Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd.	510	1,500,000	765,000,000
Bhutan National Bank	650	1,190,080	773,552,000
Bhutan Polimers Company Ltd.	240	249,334	59,840,160
Bhutan Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	1,000	20,940	20,940,000
Druk Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	100	62,370	6,237,000
Druk plaster & Chemicals Ltd.	100	100,000	10,000,000
Druk Satair Corpn. Ltd.	400	304,032	121,612,800
Druk Stones & Minerals Export Co. Ltd.	100	37,702	3,770,200
Penden Cement Authority Ltd.	5,500	226,667	1,246,668,500
Royal Insurance Corpn. of Bhutan Ltd.	3,650	96,000	350,400,000
State Trading Corpn. of Bhutan Ltd.	190	200,000	38,000,000
Total	17,879	6,662,139	4,310,621,906

Source: Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.12
VOLUME TRADED, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Company	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bhutan Beverages Company Ltd.	1160153	27.346	1,789
Bhutan Board Products Ltd.	5,000	..	230
Bhutan Carbide & Chemicals Ltd.	4	58	..	6	..
Bhutan Dairy Ltd.
Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd.	3,500	24,750	100
Bhutan National Bank	3,773	124,119	2,898	607,369	31,092
Bhutan Polimers Company Ltd.	58,719	..	57,185	1,100	720
Bhutan Tourism Corpn. Ltd	20	17	101
Druk Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	53,070
Druk plaster & Chemicals Ltd.	..	30,000
Druk Satair Corpn. Ltd.	23	304,032	..	27	118,597
Druk Stone & Minerals Ltd.	..	4,800
Penden Cement Authority Ltd.	3,977	1,393	2,974	679	67
Royal Insurance Corpn. of Bhutan Ltd.	12,141	2,021	1,583	82,012	254
State Trading Corpn. of Bhutan	10,000	10	370
Total	97,137	491,183	1,225,043	718,556	206,160

Source: Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.13
TRADED VALUES, BHUTAN, DECEMBER 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Company	Sector	(Nu.in Million)				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bhutan Beverages Company Ltd.	Primary	115.000
	Secondary	1.020	6.740	0.513
Bhutan Board Products Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	0.520	..	0.023
Bhutan Carbide & Chemicals Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	0.016	0.286	..	0.030	..
Bhutan Dairy Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary
Bhutan Ferro-Alloys Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	..	3.470	0.051
Bhutan National Bank	Primary	327.270	..
	Secondary	2.060	60.160	3.830	6.930	21.335
Bhutan Polimers Company Ltd.	Primary	5.870
	Secondary	0.330	0.173
Bhutan Tourism Corpn. Ltd	Primary
	Secondary	0.470	..	0.030	0.020	0.119
Druk Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	5.307
Druk plaster & Chemicals Ltd.	Primary	..	3.000
	Secondary
Druk Satair Corpn. Ltd.	Primary	..	30.400
	Secondary	0.002	47.039
Druk Stones & Minerals Export Co. Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	..	0.480
Penden Cement Authority Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	13.960	5.880	3.650	3.400	0.353
Royal Insurance Corpn. of Bhutan Ltd.	Primary	24.540	81.360	..
	Secondary	7.140	8.290	6.620	2.580	0.985
State Trading Corpn. of Bhutan	Primary
	Secondary	0.055
Total		54.578	111.966	153.453	428.660	75.930

Source: Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.12
VOLUME TRADED, BHUTAN, 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Company	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bhutan Beverages Company Ltd.	1160153	27,346	1,785
Bhutan Board Products Ltd.	5,000	..	230
Bhutan Carbide & Chemicals Ltd.	4	58	..	6	..
Bhutan Dairy Ltd.
Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd.	3,500	24,750	100
Bhutan National Bank	3,773	124,119	2,898	607,369	31,092
Bhutan Polimers Company Ltd.	58,719	..	57,185	1,100	720
Bhutan Tourism Corpn. Ltd	20	17	101
Druk Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	53,070
Druk plaster & Chemicals Ltd.	..	30,000
Druk Satair Corpn. Ltd.	23	304,032	..	27	118,597
Druk Stone & Minerals Ltd.	..	4,800
Penden Cement Authority Ltd.	3,977	1,393	2,974	679	67
Royal Insurance Corpn. of Bhutan Ltd.	12,141	2,021	1,583	82,012	254
State Trading Corpn. of Bhutan	10,000	10	370
Total	97,137	491,183	1,225,043	718,556	206,160

Source: Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan, Thimphu.

TABLE 11.13
TRADED VALUES, BHUTAN, DECEMBER 2000 TO JUNE 2004

Company	Sector	(Nu.in Million)				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bhutan Beverages Company Ltd.	Primary	115.000
	Secondary	1.020	6.740	0.513
Bhutan Board Products Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	0.520	..	0.023
Bhutan Carbide & Chemicals Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	0.016	0.286	..	0.030	..
Bhutan Dairy Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary
Bhutan Ferro-Alloys Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	..	3.470	0.051
Bhutan National Bank	Primary	327.270	..
	Secondary	2.060	60.160	3.830	6.930	21.335
Bhutan Polimers Company Ltd.	Primary	5.870
	Secondary	0.330	0.173
Bhutan Tourism Corpn. Ltd	Primary
	Secondary	0.470	..	0.030	0.020	0.119
Druk Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	5.307
Druk plaster & Chemicals Ltd.	Primary	..	3.000
	Secondary
Druk Satair Corpn. Ltd.	Primary	..	30.400
	Secondary	0.002	47.039
Druk Stones & Minerals Export Co. Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	..	0.480
Penden Cement Authority Ltd.	Primary
	Secondary	13.960	5.880	3.650	3.400	0.353
Royal Insurance Corpn. of Bhutan Ltd.	Primary	24.540	81.360	..
	Secondary	7.140	8.290	6.620	2.580	0.985
State Trading Corpn. of Bhutan	Primary
	Secondary	0.055
Total		54.578	111.966	153.453	428.660	75.930

Source: Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan, Thimphu.

CHAPTER 12 : PUBLIC FINANCE



The system of modern public finance in Bhutan is of very recent origin. Traditionally taxes were being collected in kind; the levy on agricultural produce being on an average one fourth of the production of each farming family and labour contribution amounting to about two months labour for every

adult. By 1960, as the government began to grow, institutionalization of public finance became a necessity.

In 1963, the position of a Finance Secretary was created in the Royal Secretariat and in 1968 the Ministry of Finance; one of the first few Ministries, was formed. In 1970, the system of payment of taxes in kind was largely dispensed with so as to be taken up by the system of cash taxes based on the type of land holding.

The Ministry of Finance presented the first budget on modern lines in 1971. It was called the Civil Budget as it covered the needs of the Ministry of Finance, Home affairs and Foreign Affairs. The requirements of development oriented Ministries like Communication and Tourism, Trade and Industry, Forest and Development were provided under a separate development budget administered first by the Development Secretariat and then by its successor, the Planning Commission. With the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan the classification of the government budget into Civil and Development was replaced by the concept of Maintenance and Development Expenditures. Maintenance or Current Expenditures reflected mostly the current or consumption expenditures of the government while development expenditures were identified largely with the expenditures of the government on fixed capital formation.

TABLE 12.1
CURRENT BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MINISTRY/AGENCY
BHUTAN, 1999/00 TO 2003/04

Organization	(Nu. in Million)				
	1999/00 (actual)	2000/01 (actual)	2001/02 (actual)	2002/03 (actual)	2003/2004 (revised)
Ministry	2,468.0	2,293.8	2,800.7	2,769.5	3601.214
Agriculture	331.1	395.3	420.9	455.3	603.5
Communications(a)	247.5	216.5	251.1	263.3	..
Education	472.151
Finance	504.6	207.7	551.9	624.8	841.6
Foreign Affairs	177.8	191.2	196.8	215.4	224
Health & Education(a)	546.9	591.3	616.6	680.1	..
Health	485.992
Home Affairs	375.1	376.9	399.7	424.3	470.0
Information & communications	62.5
Labour & Human Resources	95.411
Planning(a)	12.5	10.9
Trade and Industry	272.6	304.0	363.7	106.3	109.2
Works & Human Settlement	236.9
Non-ministerial organization					
His Majesty's Secretariat	9.9	11.4	12.4	12.2	13.5
National Assembly Secretariat	13.4	12.2	13.4	19.0	20.7
Royal Advisory Council	7.7	8.2	9.8	7.9	7.3
Cabinet Secretariat	n.a	n.a	2.7	5.8	4.8
Royal Civil Service Commission	17.4	10.5	10.0	13.3	11.5
Judiciary	46.6	53.0	62.6	60.1	65.4
Royal Audit Authority	23.2	27.4	29.9	31.1	40.4
Bhutan Olympic Committee	18.0	20.5	23.2	10.7	9.8
Centre for Bhutan Studies	n.a	n.a	4.3	4.6	8.9
Council for Religious Affairs	n.a	n.a	118.8	133.4	150.5
Department of legal Affairs	n.a	n.a	6.8	8.5	12.9
Druk Air Corporation	n.a	29.0	n.a	n.a	na
Dzongkhag Development Commission	6.4	10.2	10.0	7.7	na
National Commission for Cultural affairs	n.a	n.a	30.9	32.5	50.2
National Employment Board	n.a	n.a	6.4	n.a	na
National Environment Commission	n.a	n.a	10.0	11.6	16.6
National Technical Training Authority	n.a	n.a	51.0	60.8	na
National Women's Association	n.a	0.4	n.a	n.a	na
Planning Commission Secretariat	n.a	n.a	12.3	17.5	na
Royal Institute of Management	n.a	n.a	23.1	21.3	24.6
Royal University of Bhutan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.4
Special Commission	23.6	31.4	n.a	n.a	na
Tourism Corporation	n.a	5.0	n.a	n.a	na
Urban Development Corporation	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	na

Contd...

TABLE 12.1 (contd..)
CURRENT BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MINISTRY/AGENCY
BHUTAN, 1999/00 TO 2003/04

Organization	(Nu. in Million)				
	1999/00 (actual)	2000/01 (actual)	2001/02 (actual)	2002/03 (actual)	2003/04 (revised)
Punakha Dzong Renovation Project	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.6	2.1
Dzongkhag Administration, Chhukha	55.8	91.9	..	114.3	144.3
Dzongkhag Administration, Tsirang	15.5	29.9	..	36.4	44.3
Dzongkhag Administration, Thimphu	97.7	117.7	131.6	141.0	146.0
Dzongkhags Administration	678.6	n.a	1,229.7	1,318.7	1,476.3
Total current expenditure	3,702.1	4,435.6	4,467.9	4,580.9	5,574.3

Note:
(a)erstwhile ministries

Source : Department of Budget & Accounts, MoF, Thimphu.

TABLE 12.2
BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MINISTRY/NON-MINISTERIAL ORGANIZATION, BHUTAN, 1999/00 TO 2002/03

Organization	(Nu. in Million)				
	1999/00 (actual)	2000/01 (actual)	2001/02 (actual)	2002/03 (actual)	2003/2004 (revised)
Ministry	3,425.70	n.a	4,350.37	4,471.61	5,432.44
Agriculture	289.20	319.33	423.73	658.45	825.15
Communications(a)	927.50	1,034.70	1,021.31	1,061.80	553.47
Education					417.05
Finance	1,406.00	207.67	472.53	943.30	77.75
Foreign Affairs	15.60	258.50	29.37	141.81	345.74
Health					160.67
Health & Education(a)	n.a	n.a	797.27	524.20	94.55
Home Affairs	102.90	86.39	71.74	97.30	210.16
Information & Communications Planning(a)	5.20	2.80	963.01
Labour & Human Resources					1,784.86
Trade and Industry	678.30	3,118.08	1,534.43	1,044.75	1.54
Works & Human Settlement					19.75
Non-ministerial organization	n.a	n.a	0.69	0.82	0.29
His Majesty's Secretariat	n.a	n.a	0.69	0.82	1.48
National Assembly	9.70	3.13	5.24	1.48	0.29
Royal Advisory Council	1.30	0.05	1.92	0.64	1.48
Cabinet Secretariat	n.a	n.a	0.09	0.29	1.48

Contd..

TABLE 12.2(Contd...)
BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MINISTRY/NON-MINISTERIAL ORGANIZATION, BHUTAN, 1999/00 TO 2002/03

Organization	(Nu. in Million)				
	1999/00 (actual)	2000/01 (actual)	2001/02 (actual)	2002/03 (actual)	2003/2004 (revised)
Royal Civil Service Commission	99.30	101.33	120.28	141.30	122.79
Judiciary	13.50	34.47	15.53	17.74	14.79
Royal Audit Authority	2.80	11.90	9.91	18.63	11.41
Bhutan Olympic Committee	0.80	2.16	2.97	0.05	0.1
Centre for Bhutan Studies	n.a	n.a	1.18	0.66	1.14
Council of for Religious Affairs	n.a	n.a	14.68	24.51	45.37
Office of Legal Affairs	n.a	n.a	5.29	2.01	14.27
Dzongkha Dev. Commission	0.50	14.061	13.91	2.46	na
National Women's Association	n.a	1.34	n.a	n.a	na
National Commission for Cultural Affairs	n.a	n.a	19.28	12.48	43.30
National Employment Board	n.a	n.a	1.51	n.a	na
National Environment Commissio	6.20	n.a	14.31	15.25	33.11
National Technical Training Authority	n.a	n.a	34.45	60.09	na
planning Commission Secretariat	n.a	n.a	9.76	16.53	na
Royal Institute of Management	n.a	n.a	6.09	11.77	28.41
Royal Secretariat (HM)	9.90	0.20	n.a	n.a	na
Royal University of Bhutan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.88
SAARC Conference complex	n.a	n.a	n.a	7,759.88	na
Social And Culture Division	n.a	13.90	n.a	n.a	na
Special Commission	20.20	13.90	n.a	n.a	43.30
Urban Development Corporatio	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	na
Punakha Dz. Renovation Project	87.60	67.97	81.01	126.62	11.03
Dzongkhag Administration, Thimphu	40.30	70.60	60.88	49.90	38.69
Dzongkhags Administration	n.a	n.a	604.09	375.08	562.60
Total development expenses (c)	4,632.10		5,312.55	5,309.58	6,570.23

Note:
(a)erstwhile ministries

Source : Department of Budget & Accounts, MoF, Thimphu.

TABLE 12.3
BUDGETARY RECEIPTS OF THE GOVERNMENT BY SOURCE, BHUTAN, 2000/01 TO 2003/04

Source of revenue	2000/01 (actual)	2001/02 (actual)	2002/03 (actual)	2003/04 (revised)
Tax revenue	2,192.17	2,675.55	2,928.30	3,350.31
Direct tax	1,524.65	1,626.11	1,616.25	1,936.52
Business Income Tax	1,257.67	317.20	350.20	377.75
Corporate Income Tax	919.54	987.83	922.49	1,150.82
Rural tax	10.26	9.59	1.51	..
Health Contribution	22.21	23.44	26.85	30.51
Individual & trading units	338.13
Royalties	275.26	214.26	214.74	257.84
Tax on payroll/PIT	65.83	73.78	100.46	119.64
Indirect tax	667.52	1,049.40	1,312.05	1,413.80
Bhutan Sales Tax	342.71	393.50	435.02	648.38
Export Tax	..	12.29	0.76	0.80
Motor Vehicle Tax	60.22	66.40	62.60	82.14
Business & Prof. Licences	18.53	20.68	18.75	25.05
Excise Duty	130.27	444.90	657.83	524.70
Import duty	78.29	94.52	115.16	112.63
Tax on Goods & Services	533.20
Other Taxes	24.35	17.15	21.92	20.05
Non tax revenue	2,754.60	2,424.47	1,856.96	1,864.45
Fees, Dividends, Profits	..	2,389.81	1,831.95	111.79
Administrative Fees & Charges	80.71	90.30	162.75	..
Dividends	1,296.09	1,426.83	1,288.09	1,417.82
Revenue from Govt. Departments	310.52	499.98	34.14	56.89
Sale of Government Properties	76.06
Transfer of Profits	714.29	363.75	317.19	225.68
Other Non-Tax revenue	1.68	8.95	29.78	8.93
Capital Revenue	76.06	34.66	25.01	43.34
Total revenue	4,671.52	5,100.03	4,785.26	5,214.76

Source : Department of Budget & Accounts, MoF, Thimphu.

TABLE 12.4
SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY OPERATIONS, BHUTAN, 2000/01 TO 2003/04

Item	2000/01 (actual)	2001/02 (actual)	2002/2003 (actual)	2003/04 (revised)
Revenue and Grants	8,382.5	8,826.7	7054.35	9670.93
Revenue	4,671.5	5,100.0	4785.26	5214.76
Tax revenue	2,192.2	2,675.6	2928.3	3350.31
Non-tax revenue	2,754.6	2,376.1	1856.96	1864.45
Other*	275.3	48.3
Other Receipts(+)/Payments(-)	..	(21.8)	..	947.58
External Grants	3,711.0	3,748.5	2269.086	4456.168
India	2,551.2	2,531.8	..	2287.209
Other	1,159.8	1,216.7	..	2168.959
Expenditure	10,716.5	10,052.1	9945.32	12479.638
Current	4,435.6	4,467.9	4580.91	5569.1
Capital	6,280.9	5,312.6	5309.58	6332.08
Lending(net)	-50.9	103.03
Increase in Advance	..	141.8	89.21	..
Lending Minus Recoveries	..	129.8	-48.38	..
Repayment	475.42
Overall surplus/deficit	-2,490.7	-1,225.4	-10028.08	-2808.708

Note:
For the year 2001/02, other* includes Interest on Loans.

Source : Department of Budget & Accounts, MoF, Thimphu.

CHAPTER 13 : PLAN OUTLAYS

Development planning in Bhutan can be tracked back to the year 1961 when the first Five Year Plan (1961/62 to 1965/66) was drawn up. Initially, self-contained development secretariat was established to implement the plan. At the time of preparation of the third plan in 1971, the Planning Commission (now, the Department of Planning) was established headed by the His Majesty the King. In the absence of basic economic information and skilled manpower, the formulation of the third plan, like earlier ones was relatively simple. Major developments in regard to the consolidation of the planning process took place in the fourth plan period, when the Dzongkhags were involved in the development process.

Until 1981 to 1982 the responsibility for making plan allocations, rising internal resources, and negotiations, foreign assistance etc. lay with the Planning Commission. In 1981 to 1982, a large part of the financial responsibilities of the Commission was transferred to the responsibilities for formulation of development plans and allocations of investments resources.

A substantial infrastructure for development of the economy had been built up in the first four plans so that by the end of the fourth plan, the planning process had gained a good deal of comprehensiveness and sophistication. These two factors enabled the economy to develop the capacity of absorbing much higher volumes of investment resources for development in the later five-year plans.

The Eighth Five Year Plan (1997 to 2002) laid emphasis towards attaining the objective of economic self-reliance, higher growth and greater distributional equity, the preservation and promotion of traditional values and ideals, and promotion of privatization. The Ninth Five Year Plan began in July 2002 will pursue maximization of Gross National Happiness as Development Goal and an Objective. Recognizing that wide ranges of factors that contribute to human well-being and happiness, four major areas are being identified as the pillars of Gross National Happiness.. These are economic growth and development, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, preservation and sustainable use of the environment, and good governance.

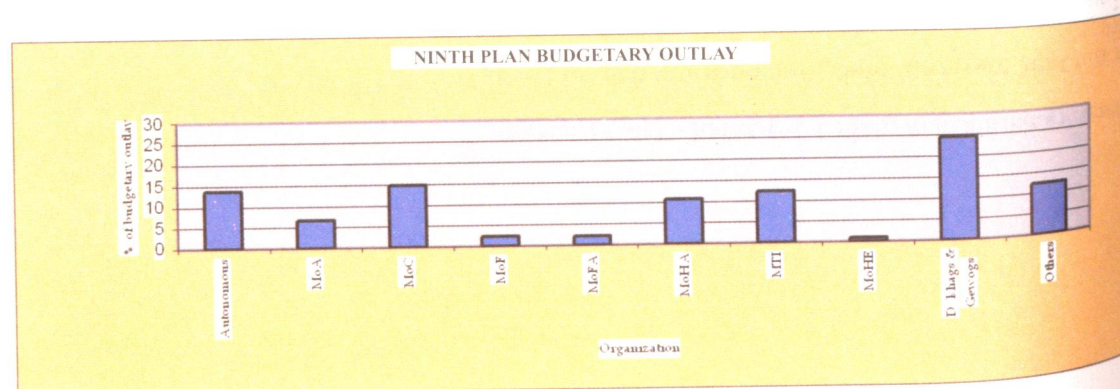


TABLE 13.1
NINTH PLAN BUDGETARY OUTLAY AND ALLOCATION. BHUTAN. 2002-2007

Organization	Recurrent	Capital	(Nu. in Million)	
			Total	Percent
Autonomous Agency/Non-ministerial org.	4,649.25	4,972.52	9,621.77	13.7
His Majesty's Secretariat	77.17	3.95	81.12	0.1
National Assembly Secretariat	83.06	6.72	89.78	0.1
Royal Advisory Council	52.18	1.30	53.48	0.1
Cabinet Secretariat	16.28	1.30	17.58	0.0
Royal Civil Service Commission	64.08	3,000.00	3,064.08	4.4
Judiciary	193.97	215.83	409.81	0.7
Royal Audit Authority	190.58	24.50	215.08	0.3
Bhutan Broadcasting Service	0.00	348.00	348.00	0.5
Bhutan Olympic Committee	166.48	43.72	210.20	0.3
Centre for Bhutan Studies	5.37	15.24	20.61	0.0
Council for Ecclesiastical Affairs	719.93	77.66	797.58	1.1
Dzongkha Development Commission	48.46	10.00	58.46	0.1
National commission for Cultural Affairs	193.97	77.66	797.58	0.6
National Environment Commission	29.24	31.73	60.97	0.1
National Technical Training Authority	335.93	500.00	835.93	1.2
Office of the Legal Affairs	17.71	17.60	35.30	0.1
Planning Commission Secretariat	63.96	45.00	108.96	0.2
Police, Jail & Fire Services	2,064.35	355.01	2,419.36	3.5
Royal Institute of Management	156.35	149.00	305.35	0.4
Ministry of Agriculture				
Secretariat	2,548.36	2,000.00	4,548.36	6.5
RNR	435.06		435.06	0.6
Ministry of Communication	2,113.30	2,000.00	4,113.30	5.9
Secretariat	1,710.62	8,672.52	10,383.13	14.8
Department of Urban Development & Housing	111.27	38.11	149.38	0.2
Department of Roads	187.38	2,400.00	2,587.38	3.7
Department of Civil Aviation	1,136.17	5,524.09	6,660.26	9.5
Standard and Quality Control Division	127.21	403.92	531.13	0.8
Road Safety and Transport Authority	21.49	45.10	66.59	0.1
Bhutan Telecom Authority	89.67	162.11	251.78	0.4
Division of Information Technology	17.65	21.05	38.70	0.1
Construction Development Board	19.80	60.00	79.80	0.1
		18.13	18.13	0.0

Contd..

TABLE 13.3(contd)
FINANCIAL OUTLAYS DURING NINTH PLAN BY SECTOR, BHUTAN, 2002-2007

Organization	(Nu.in Million)			
	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Percent
Ministry of Finance	1,257.25	354.87	1,612.12	2.30
Secretariat	675.89	27.50	703.39	1.00
Department of Budget and Accounts	44.26	17.80	62.06	0.10
Department of National Properties	150.99	25.33	176.32	0.30
Department of revenue and customs	357.35	257.54	614.88	0.90
Department of Aid and Debt management	28.76	26.70	55.46	0.10
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,278.69	176.21	1,454.90	2.10
Ministry of Health & Education	4,581.09	2,893.41	7,474.50	10.70
Secretariat	129.08	0.00	129.08	0.20
Department of Health	2,802.43	1,703.41	4,505.84	6.40
Department of Education	1,598.49	998.48	2,596.96	3.70
Department of Employment and Labour	51.11	191.52	242.63	0.30
Ministry of Home affairs	486.38	130.57	616.95	0.90
Secretariat	230.47	30.66	261.13	0.40
Department of Survey and Land records	183.65	22.85	206.94	0.30
Department of Registration	72.27	77.06	149.33	0.20
Ministry of Trade & Industry	2,210.43	6,351.08	8,561.52	12.20
Secretariat	112.07	371.32	483.39	0.70
Department of Trade	73.13	384.25	457.38	0.70
Department of Industry	110.28	900.00	1,010.28	1.40
Department of Power	1,717.95	4,500.00	6,217.95	8.90
Department of Geology and Mines	138.85	70.00	208.85	0.30
Department of Tourism	58.16	125.51	183.67	0.30
Others	5,156.92	3,449.05	8,605.97	12.30
Debt Servicing	393.24	3,449.05	3,842.29	5.50
Common Public Expenditure	2,009.80	0.00	2,009.80	2.90
Contingency for Renumeration	2,753.88	0.00	2,753.88	3.90
Total (Central, Autonomous and Others)	23,879.00	29,000.21	52,879.22	75.50
Dzongkhags	7,655.28	7,224.73	14,880.02	21.30
Gewogs	147.18	2,093.59	2,240.77	3.20
Total (Dzongkhags and Gewogs)	7,802.46	9,318.32	17,120.79	24.50
Total Plan Outlay	31,681.47	38,318.53	70,000.00	100.00

Source: "Ninth Plan Main Document 2002-2007", Planning Commission, Thimphu.

TABLE 13.4
DZONGKHAG WISE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY, BHUTAN, 1997-2002

Dzongkhag	(Nu.in Million)		
	Current	Capital	Total
Bumthang	251.1	495.2	746.3
Chukha	391.3	2,148.7	2,540.0
Dagana	115.9	200.6	316.5
Gasa	57.0	169.3	226.3
Haa	99.3	157.1	256.4
Lhuntse	167.0	399.0	566.0
Monggar	369.3	884.1	1,253.4
Paro	306.8	336.5	643.3
Pema Gatshel	154.5	275.8	430.3
Punakha	219.7	225.7	445.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	428.8	616.3	1,045.1
Samtse	293.6	274.8	568.4
Sarpang	278.2	381.2	659.4
Thimphu	995.5	1,787.8	2,783.3
Trashi Yangtse	161.6	234.9	396.5
Trashigang	579.6	759.5	1,339.1
Trongsa	141.1	387.2	528.3
Tsirang	130.4	338.5	468.9
Wangdue Phodrang	283.4	529.2	812.6
Zhemgang	232.4	538.0	770.3
Total	5,656.5	11,139.4	16,795.8

Note: Budget allocation for central programmes have been included under current expenditure in case of Agriculture and Livestock sector.

Source: "Ninth Plan Main Document 2002-2007", Planning Commission, Thimphu.

TABLE 14.1
GROSS AND NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS RELATED AGGREGATES, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Activity	(Nu. in Million)				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
In current prices					
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	15.170	17.464	20.002	22,365	24,816
Consumption of fixed capital	1.831	2.056	2,371	2,617	2,929
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	17.001	19,521	22,373	24,982	27,745
Indirect taxes less subsidies	621	583	910	1,238	797
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	17,622	20,104	23,283	26,220	28,542
Net factor income from abroad	-3,082.8	-1,980	-2,697	-3,328	-2,538
Gross National Product at market prices	14,539	18,124	20,586	22,892	26,004
Net National Product at market prices.	12,708	16,067	18,215	20,275	23,075
In 2000 prices					
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	15,909	17,464	18,964	20,349	21,737
Add consumption of fixed capital	1,915	2,056	2,238	2,358	2,525
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	17,824	19,521	21,202	22,707	24,262

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 14.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST IN CURRENT PRICES, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Activity	(Nu. in Million)				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, livestock, forestry & fishery	5,048	5,569	6,037	6,909	7,401
Agriculture proper	2,291	2,516	2,682	3,001	3,196
Livestock production	1,607	1,747	1,930	2,032	2,210
Forestry & logging	1,150	1,305	1,425	1,877	1,995
Fishing
Mining & quarrying	360	301	404	440	581
Manufacturing	1,557	1,659	1,889	1,937	2,129
Electricity, water & gas	2,313	2,475	2,674	2,963	3,420
Construction	2,056	3,043	4,093	5,061	5,616
Wholesale & retail trade, Hotel & restaurant	1,598	1,834	2,091	2,106	2,500
Wholesale and retail trade	1,346	1,575	1,806	1,895	2,278
Hotel and restaurant	252	259	285	210	223
Transport, storage & communications	1,637	1,881	2,261	2,559	2,812
Finance, insurance & real estate	986	1,196	1,324	1,248	1,440
Finance	621	743	816	662	781
Real estate & dwelling	364	453	508	586	659
Community, social & services (govt.)	1,641	1,773	1,950	2,080	2,302
Less: Imputed bank service charges	193	210	350	321	456
Gross Domestic product	17,001	19,521	22,373	24,982	27,745
Growth rate of GDP (%)	16	15	15	12	11

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 14.3
SECTOR-WISE GROWTH RATE IN CURRENT PRICES, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Sectors	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, livestock, forestry & fishery	7.3	10.3	8.4	14.4	7.1
Agriculture proper	7.9	9.8	6.6	11.9	6.5
Livestock production	8.2	8.7	10.4	5.3	8.8
Forestry & logging	5.1	13.5	9.2	31.7	6.8
Fishing
Mining & quarrying	15.1	-16.2	33.9	8.9	32.1
Manufacturing	8.7	6.6	13.9	2.5	9.9
Electricity, water & gas	29.3	7.0	8.0	10.8	15.4
Construction	39.3	48.0	34.5	23.6	11.0
Wholesale & retail trade, Hotel & restaurant	10.3	14.8	14.0	0.7	18.8
Wholesale and retail trade	9.4	17.0	14.7	4.9	20.2
Hotel and restaurant	15.1	3.0	9.9	-26.2	6.0
Transport, storage & communications	32.7	14.9	20.2	13.2	9.9
Finance, insurance & real estate	0.2	21.3	10.7	-5.7	15.4
Finance	-7.4	19.5	9.9	-18.9	18.0
Real estate & dwelling	16.5	24.3	12.1	15.4	12.4
Community, social & services (govt.)	20.2	8.1	10.0	6.7	10.7
Less: Imputed bank service charges	33.9	9.1	66.6	-8.5	42.1
Growth rate of GDP (%)	16.4	14.8	14.6	11.7	11.1

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 14.4
SECTORAL PERCENTAGE SHARE TO GDP IN CURRENT PRICES, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Sector	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, livestock, forestry & fishery	29.7	28.5	27.0	27.7	26.7
Agriculture proper	13.5	12.9	12.0	12.0	11.5
Livestock production	9.5	9.0	8.6	8.1	8.0
Forestry & logging	6.8	6.7	6.4	7.5	7.2
Fishing
Mining & quarrying	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1
Manufacturing	9.2	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.7
Electricity, water & gas	13.6	12.7	12.0	11.9	12.3
Construction	12.1	15.6	18.3	20.3	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade, Hotel & restaurant	9.4	9.4	9.3	8.4	9.0
Wholesale and retail trade	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	8.2
Hotel and restaurant	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Transport, storage & communications	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.0	5.2
Finance	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.8
Real estate & dwelling	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Community, social & services (govt.)	9.6	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.3
Less: Imputed bank service charges	-1.1	-1.1	-1.6	-1.3	-1.6
Gross Domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 14.5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST IN 2000 PRICES, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Activity	(Nu. in Million)					C.growth rate
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Agriculture, livestock, forestry & fishery	5,323	5,569	5,849	6,033	6,134	4
Agriculture proper	2,403	2,516	2,617	2,690	2,721	4
Livestock production	1,663	1,747	1,888	1,943	1,969	4
Forestry & logging	1,257	1,305	1,345	1,401	1,443	3
Fishing	
Mining & quarrying	310	301	352	389	402	13
Manufacturing	1,590	1,659	1,839	1,848	1,980	12
Electricity, water & gas	2,501	2,475	2,497	2,759	3,021	26
Construction	2,149	3,043	3,769	4,681	5,127	10
Wholesale & retail trade, Hotel & restaurant	1,616	1,834	2,057	2,028	2,387	5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,361	1,575	1,777	1,824	2,172	5
Hotel and restaurant	255	259	280	204	215	6
Transport, storage & communications	1,775	1,881	2,020	2,112	2,204	10
Finance, insurance & real estate	1,010	1,196	1,276	1,230	1,365	9
Finance	632	743	805	690	825	14
Real estate & dwelling	378	453	471	540	540	6
Community, social & services (govt.)	1,745	1,773	1,889	1,962	2,124	6
Less: Imputed bank service charges	196	210	346	334	481	11
Gross Domestic product	17,824	19,521	21,202	22,707	24,262	
Growth rate of GDP (%)	7.7	9.5	8.6	7.1	6.8	

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 14.6
SECTOR-WISE GROWTH RATE IN 2000 PRICES, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Sector	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, livestock, forestry & fishery	1.5	4.6	5.0	3.1	1.7
Agriculture proper	3.7	4.7	4.0	2.8	1.2
Livestock production	1.3	5.1	8.0	2.9	1.4
Forestry & logging	-2.0	3.8	3.0	4.2	3.0
Fishing
Mining & quarrying	0.4	-2.8	16.9	10.4	3.4
Manufacturing	3.8	4.3	10.8	0.5	7.1
Electricity, water & gas	9.1	-1.0	0.9	10.5	9.5
Construction	39.1	41.6	23.9	24.2	9.5
Wholesale & retail trade, Hotel & restaurant	7.4	13.5	12.1	-1.4	17.7
Wholesale and retail trade	6.4	15.7	12.8	2.7	19.1
Hotel and restaurant	13.3	1.8	8.0	-27.2	5.4
Transport, storage & communications	7.1	6.0	7.4	4.6	4.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	-3.6	18.3	6.7	-3.6	11.0
Finance	-12.4	17.4	8.4	-14.3	19.6
Real estate & dwelling	15.7	19.8	4.0	14.6	-0.1
Community, social & services (govt.)	11.5	1.6	6.5	3.9	8.2
Less: Imputed bank service charges	11.0	26.7	7.2	64.3	-3.3

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 14.7
SECTORAL PERCENTAGE SHARE TO GDP IN CURRENT PRICES, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Sector	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, livestock, forestry & fishery	29.9	28.5	27.6	26.6	25.3
Agriculture proper	13.5	12.9	12.3	11.8	11.2
Livestock production	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.1
Forestry & logging	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.9
Fishing
Mining & quarrying	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.2
Electricity, water & gas	14.0	12.7	11.8	12.2	12.5
Construction	12.1	15.6	17.8	20.6	21.1
Wholesale & retail trade, Hotel & restaurant	9.1	9.4	9.7	8.9	9.8
Wholesale and retail trade	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.0	9.0
Hotel and restaurant	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9
Transport, storage & communications	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.6
Finance	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.4
Real estate & dwelling	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2
Community, social & services (govt.)	9.8	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.8
Less: Imputed bank service charges	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4
Gross Domestic product	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

CHAPTER 15: PRICES

The only price statistics currently compiled in Bhutan relate to Consumer Price Indices, often referred to as the CPI. Since 1979, the CPI had been produced by the NSB twice a year till 2003. From 3rd quarter 2003, it has been producing quarterly. In addition, a food price index for Thimphu has been produced each quarter since September 1987.

The purpose of the CPI is to provide a general indicator of the rate of price change for consumer goods and services. The CPI is important monitoring overall price development and assessing changes in the living standard of the population.

The CPI is formed by measuring the change in the cost of purchasing a basket of consumer goods and services where items in the basket are weighted according to their relative importance in the total spending of consumers. The baskets include food items (i.e. rice, other cereals, vegetables, oils and fats, and spices) together with non-food items such as clothing, fuel, furniture and other personal items. Items such as cereals are weighted more heavily than say furniture, because they represent a larger proportion of consumer expenditure. A price change in cereals will therefore have greater effect on the CPI than a price change for furniture.

Bhutan's CPI had 1979 as base year. Undoubtedly, substantial changes had taken place since then - economically, socially and technologically. A number of new products had likewise emerged. These factors contributed to the change in households' tastes and preferences thereby causing the fixed market basket of goods and services to become outmoded. To capture such changes for a more meaningful price comparison, it was necessary to re - base the CPI. This entailed the revision of or updating the base year, the weights, the fixed market basket and the sample outlets.

The year 2003 is chosen as the new base year since it was the year when the Bhutan Living Standard Survey was conducted. The Household Income Expenditure Survey or Living Standard Survey is the usual source of weights and the basis for drawing up the market basket.

The CPI is presented as Index Numbers, where the indices are measured in relative to the base of 3rd quarter 2003 = 100.00, price change is estimated by measuring change in the Index numbers.

TABLE 15.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD COMPONENTS, BHUTAN
2003 TO 2004

Item	Weight (%)	(3rd Qtr. 2003=100)					
		2003			2004		
		June	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr
Index							
Food	31.67	99.78	100.00	101.40	101.86	101.07	102.85
Non-food	68.33	97.37	100.00	102.31	104.73	104.74	105.34
Total	100	98.80	100.00	102.02	103.82	103.58	104.55
PERCENTAGE CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR							
Food	31.67	1.44	0.00	1.49	0.00	1.29	2.85
Non-food	68.33	2	0.00	5.49	0.00	7.57	5.34
Total	100	1.84	0.00	3.36	0.00	4.84	4.55
! PERCENTAGE CHANGE, PERIOD TO PERIOD							
Food	31.67	-0.13	0.22	1.40	0.45	-0.78	1.76
Non-food	68.33	0.39	2.70	2.31	2.37	0.01	0.57
Total	100	0.09	1.22	2.02	1.76	-0.23	0.94
PURCHASING POWER OF NGULTRUM (PPN)							
		1.00	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.97
							0.96

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 15.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES FOR MAJOR COMPONENTS, BHUTAN 2003 TO 2004

Item	Weight (%)	(3rd Qtr. 2003=100)					
		2003			2004		
		June	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	29.44	100.45	100.00	101.42	101.95	101.13	102.91
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	2.23	90.31	100.00	101.12	100.62	100.22	102.02
Clothing and footwear	10.49	98.38	100.00	104.91	104.54	103.48	105.23
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	25.68	0.00	100.00	100.80	107.39	107.43	107.29
Furnishing, household equipment & routine household maintenance	5.68	97.49	100.00	103.35	104.15	103.59	103.56
Health	2.94	89.92	100.00	100.40	102.30	100.26	101.43
Transport	7.06	0.00	100.00	107.04	107.17	106.68	110.74
Communication	4.10	0.00	100.00	100.63	100.82	100.10	98.25
Recreation and culture	2.62	0.00	100.00	104.44	99.57	103.12	103.97
Education	4.04	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.95	100.00	100.00
Restaurants and hotels	3.01	0.00	100.00	99.35	99.34	101.09	106.60
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.72	100.11	100.00	101.37	101.69	106.01	99.87
Total	100.00	98.79	100.00	102.02	103.82	103.58	104.55

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 15.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES - MAJOR COMPONENTS, BHUTAN, 2003 TO 2004

Item	Weight	YEAR ON YEAR GROWTH RATE (%)						(3rd Qtr. 2003=100)
		2003						
		June	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	29.44	1.87	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.68	2.91	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	2.23	-4.96	0.00	4.90	0.00	10.98	2.02	
Clothing and footwear	10.49	1.52	0.00	6.95	0.00	5.18	5.23	
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	25.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.29	
Furnishing, household equipment & routine household maintenance	5.68	6.90	0.00	6.78	0.00	6.26	3.56	
Health	2.94	-0.18	0.00	11.47	0.00	11.50	1.43	
Transport	7.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.74	
Communication	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.75	
Recreation and culture	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97	
Education	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Restaurants and hotels	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.72	1.41	0.00	2.54	0.00	0.00	-0.13	
Total	100.00	1.84	0.00	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.70	

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 15.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES- MAJOR COMPONENTS, BHUTAN, 2003 TO 2004

Item	Weight	PERIOD TO PERIOD GROWTH (%)						(3rd Qtr. 2003=100)
		2003						
		June	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	29.44	0.29	-0.45	1.42	0.52	-0.80	1.76	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	2.23	-6.32	10.74	1.12	-0.49	-0.40	1.8	
Clothing and footwear	10.49	0.30	1.64	4.91	-0.35	-1.01	1.69	
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	25.68	0.00	0.00	0.80	6.54	0.04	-0.13	
Furnishing, household equipment & routine household maintenance	5.68	0.72	0.00	3.35	0.77	-0.54	-0.03	
Health	2.94	-1.17	2.57	0.40	1.89	-1.99	1.17	
Transport	7.06	0.00	11.21	7.04	0.12	-0.46	3.81	
Communication	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.19	-0.71	-1.8	
Recreation and culture	2.62	0.00	0.00	4.44	-4.66	3.57	0.82	
Education	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.05	0.00	
Restaurants and hotels	3.01	0.00	0.00	-0.65	-0.01	1.76	5.45	
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.72	1.26	-0.11	1.37	0.32	4.25	-5.79	
Total	100.00	0.09	1.22	2.02	1.76	-0.23	0.94	

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 15.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES, SUB-COMPONENTS, BHUTAN, 2002 TO 2004

YEAR ON YEAR GROWTH RATE (%)		(3rd Qtr. 2003=100)					
Item	Weight (%)	2003			2004		
		June	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr
Food	27.69	1.91	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.73	3.07
Bread	7.39	1.55	0.00	-0.14	0.00	-1.38	2.39
Meat	3.27	2.93	0.00	2.13	0.00	1.09	2.93
Fish	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
Milk, cheese & eggs	5.16	0.05	0.00	2.13	0.00	1.42	1.00
Oils and fats	3.41	3.82	0.00	4.64	0.00	1.32	3.05
Fruits	1.35	-19.02	0.00	2.93	0.00	7.41	2.85
Vegetables	4.12	7.63	0.00	6.63	0.00	8.64	7.79
Sugar, jam & etc	0.56	1.46	0.00	4.02	0.00	4.54	1.35
Food Products n.e.c (ND)	0.87	0.66	0.00	2.94	0.00	10.98	4.33
Non - alcoholic beverages	1.74	0.54	0.00	2.07	0.00	0.12	0.40
Alcoholic beverages	1.22	1.42	0.00	7.35	0.00	5.96	2.77
Tobacco	0.33	-10.69	0.00	4.69	0.00	17.77	1.29
Narcotics (ND)	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03
Clothing	7.87	1.52	0.00	7.06	0.00	5.13	5.01
Actual rentals for housing	18.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.55
Electricity, gas & other fuels	6.04	8.12	0.00	12.80	0.00	12.49	1.07
Fuels & lubricants	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13
Education	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care	2.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.13
Total	100.00	1.84	0.00	3.36	0.00	4.84	4.55

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 15.8
QUARTERLY PRICE INDICES FOR FOOD ITEMS, THIMPHU TOWN, 2003 TO 2004

Item	(3rd Qtr. 2003=100)						
	2003				2004		
	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.
Cereal & its products	99.48	100.03	100.00	102.21	102.89	101.80	107.82
Vegetables, fruits & pulses	98.75	100.86	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.60	110.90
Edible oil & fats			100.00	99.30	99.32	100.00	93.92
Milk, Cheese & Eggs			100.00	102.91	100.33	100.4	98.39
Meat & fish			100.00	99.99	99.58	100.40	113.89
Other food	100.08	100.01	100.00	102.71	103.71	103.30	109.98
Non- alcoholic beverages			100.00	105.49	102.74	101.20	102.63
Total Index	99.6	100.2	100.00	101.45	101.03	100.77	106.03

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

TABLE 15.9
QUATERLY PRICE INDICES FOR FOOD ITEMS, THIMPHU TOWN AND PURCASHING POWER
OF NGULTRUM, 2003 TO 2004

(3rd Qtr. 2003=100)

Item	2003				2004		
	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.
Cereal & its products	-0.28	0.6	-0.03	2.21	0.67	-1.06	5.91
Vegetables, fruits & pulses	-0.67	2.14	-0.86	-0.02	0.02	-0.40	11.35
Edible oil & fats				-0.70	0.02	0.68	-6.08
Milk, Cheese & Eggs				2.91	-2.51	0.07	-2.00
Meat & fish				-0.01	-0.41	0.82	13.44
Other food	0.50	-0.60	-0.01	2.71	0.97	-0.40	6.47
Non- alcoholic beverages				5.49	-2.61	-1.50	1.41
Total Index	-0.07	0.61	-0.17	1.45	-0.41	-0.26	5.22
Purchasing Power of Nu.	1.00	0.99	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.94

Source: National Statistical Bureau, Thimphu.

CHAPTER 16 : CRIME

This Chapter presents statistics on cases known to police and those cases registered with the Royal Bhutan Police. The statistics presented here are those compiled by the Police Headquarters.

This chapter presents the details of crime statistics by nature of crime categorized by the Police, namely the crime against human body, sexual offences, crime against property, motor vehicle, antiques, forest offences and fire incidents, motor vehicle accidents etc. The nature and type of crime reported here reflects on peace and security of the community. The content and coverage of this chapter will be improved in our subsequent issues.

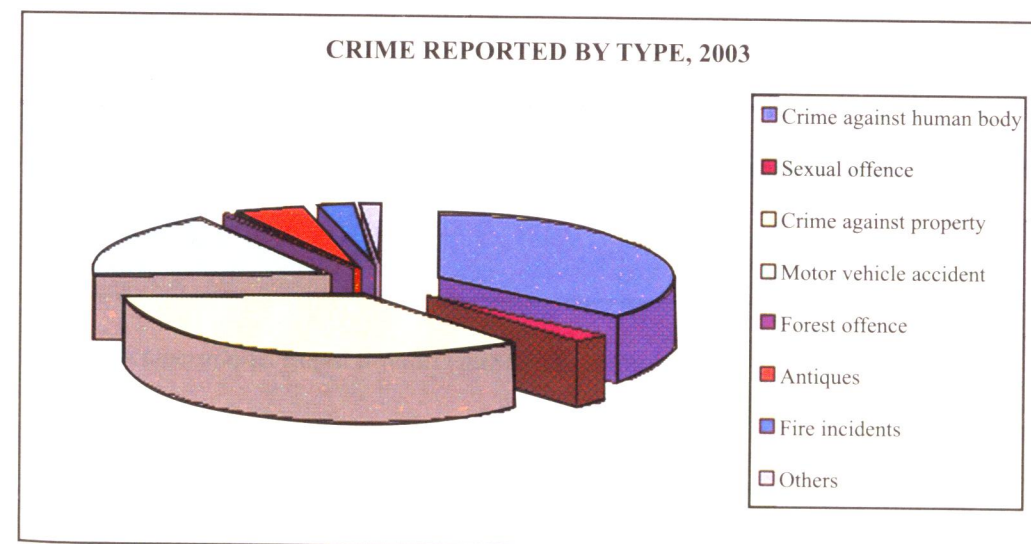


TABLE 16.1
CRIME REPORTS BY NATURE OF CRIME, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Nature of crime	(Incident)				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Crime against human body	452	627	677	584	672
Sexual offence	48	71	84	52	51
Crime against property	635	731	623	583	643
Motor vehicle accident	240	266	298	344	318
Forest offence	8	4	10	12	4
Antique	125	98	104	68	95
Fire incident	33	30	36	34	42
Others	52	38	36	32	28
All crimes	1593	1865	1868	1709	1853

Source: Crime & Operations, Royal Bhutan Police (HQ), Thimphu.

TABLE 16.2
DETAILS OF CRIME AGAINST HUMAN BODY, BHUTAN, 1999 TO 2003

Detail	(Incident)				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Murder	14	18	19	19	5
Attempted murder	3	2	5	5	7
Rape cum murder	1	-	1	-	1
Robbery cum murder	2	1	-	-	-
Unnatural death	18	30	24	24	26
Accidental death	38	43	45	49	31
Drowning	18	27	20	15	25
Suicide	31	41	58	49	41
Attempted suicide	6	14	8	13	12
Assault	285	367	418	369	478
Abduction	..	1	..	1	..
Kidnapping	1	1	2
Poisoning	2	1	1	2	2
Drugs (Narcotics)	20	25	23	18	25
Obstruction of lawful authority	3	3	2	1	..
Wrongful confinement
Affray	1	-	4
Accidental injury	2	6	9	3	4
Black magic	..	1	-	-	-
Defamation	4	5	6	2	3
Greivous hurt	3	3	3	..	1
Missing of person	..	38	31	..	9
Total	452	627	677	570	672

Source: Crime & Operations, Royal Bhutan Police (HQ), Thimphu.

TABLE 16.3
DETAILS OF SEXUAL OFFENCES, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2003

Detail	(Incident)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Rape	16	16	13	15
Attempted rape	15	8	12	10
Adultry	14	19	10	5
Incest	2	5	..	1
Molestation	..	5	1	2
Elopment	23	23	14	15
Eve teasing
Un-natural offence	..	3
Prostitution	..	2	2	2
Robery cum rape	..	1	..	1
Dacoity cum Rape	1	2
Beastility
Total	71	84	52	51

Source: Crime & Operations, Royal Bhutan Police (HQ), Thimphu.

TABLE 16.4
DETAILS OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY, BHUTAN, 2000 TO 2003

Detail	(Incident)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Theft	390	306	267	326
Burglary	132	129	140	134
House breaking	12	3	10	7
Robbery	10	16	9	7
Dacoity	18	11	8	5
Pick pocketing	1	5	6	6
Cheating	31	30	34	30
Loss of property	14	13	4	6
Forgery	9	9	4	10
Criminal breach of trust	9	15	4	9
Embezzlement	6	5	8	3
Counterfeit of coin/notes	8	3	2	7
Misappropriation	4	..	2	4
Cattle lifting	22	20	19	13
Mischief	39	39	36	49
Extortion	1	2	2	..
Scooter lifting	..	2	1	..
Bike lifting
Hijacking	4
Bribery	1
Impersonation	5	2
Money laundering	1
Attempted robbery
Illegal trespass	2	..	1	..
Attempted theft	..	8	7	17
Snatching
House trespass	4	1
Explosive	1
Criminal trespass	2	2	..	2
Smuggling	4	4	5	2
Conspiracy
Illegal collection of donation	1
Sabotage	6	..	9	1
Weight and measurement	1
Food adulteration	1
Total	731	623	583	643

Source: Crime & Operations, Royal Bhutan Police (HQ), Thimphu.

TABLE 16.5
DETAILS OF MOTOR VEHICLE, ANTIQUES, FOREST OFFENCES AND FIRE INCIDENTS, BHUTAN,
2000 TO 2003

Detail	(Incident)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Motor vehicles offence	266	298	344	318
Cycle accidents	1	..	1	..
Traffic violation	3	..	1	2
Hit and run	3	11	10	17
Motor vehicle accident	245	270	319	284
Motor vehicle accident (fatal)	14	17	13	15
Forest offence	4	10	12	4
Illegal sale of musk
Poaching	2	3	5	1
Illegal fishing	2	7	3	1
Theft of forest product	4	2
	4	10	12	4
Antique	98	104	68	95
Theft of antique	5	12	6	3
Chhoten vandalism	77	78	59	90
Smuggling of antique	4	8	1	1
Theft from Lhakhang	12	6	2	1
Fire accident	29	36	34	42
Fire accident	24	27	31	35
Arson	5	9	3	7
Others	25	0	32	28
Natural calamities	10	..	4	3
Fire arms	3	..	10	1
Miscellaneous	9	..	14	13
Public nuisance	2	..	2	..
Threat intimidation	1	7
Jail break	2	..
Aiding militant	4

Source: Crime & Operations, Royal Bhutan Police (HQ), Thimphu.

TABLE 16.6
MONTHLY MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS BY TRAFFIC DIVISION, BHUTAN, 2003

Traffic Division	(Incident)												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Gelephu	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	10
Monggar	..	2	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	3	12
Paro	2	4	..	4	1	1	2	5	3	3	3	5	33
Phuntsholing	10	8	15	13	4	12	7	7	11	11	6	9	113
Punakha	2	4	6	2	3	4	8	9	7	5	6	8	64
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	1	..	3
Samtse	1	1	2
Thimphu	5	1	2	..	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	7	32
Trashigang	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	15
Trongsa	4	1	2	4	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	28
Tsirang	1	..	3	2	6
Total	26	21	28	26	16	27	25	29	28	34	24	34	318

Source: Crime & Operations, Royal Bhutan Police (HQ), Thimphu.

XV. TSIRANG**Gewogs:**

1. Beteni
2. Rangthangling
3. Dunglagang
4. Semjong
5. Tsirang toe
6. Phuntenchu
7. Kikhorthang
8. Pataley
9. Tsholingkhar
10. Barshong
11. Mendrelgang
12. Gossaling

XVIII. TRASHIYANGTSE DZONGKHAG**Gewogs:**

1. Jamkhar
2. Tongzhang
3. Yangtse
4. Bumdeling
5. Khamdang
6. Thetsho
7. Yalang
8. Ramjar

XVI. TRASHIGANG DZONGKHAG XIX. WANGDUE PHODRANG DZONGKHAG**Gewogs:**

1. Merak
2. Sakteng
3. Kangpara
4. Thrimshing
5. Lumang
6. Yangnyer
7. Uzorong
8. Kanglung
9. Samkhar
10. Shongphu
11. Radhi
12. Phongmey
13. Bidung
14. Bartsham
15. Nanong
16. Khaling

Gewogs:

1. Kazhi
2. Dhangchu
3. Sephu
4. Phobji
5. Gangtey
6. Gase Tshogom
7. Nisho
8. Daga
9. Gase Tshoyom
10. Nahi
11. Athang
12. Phangyul
13. Thetsho
14. Rubesa
15. Bjena

XX. ZHEMGANG DZONGKHAG**Gewogs:**

1. Trong
2. Nangkor
3. Bardo
4. Shingkhar
5. Bjoka
6. Phangkhar
7. Goshing
8. Nganglha

TOTAL DZONGKHAGS: 20**TOTAL GEWOGS: 201***Source: PPD, Ministry of Home & Cultural Affairs, Thimphu.*